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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of March 20, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	283	152	1

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722) (HR 3505)	Hearings Underway	Reported 3/18/59	Debate Underway
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59
Airport Construction (S 1) (HR 1011)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Underway	Passed 2/6/59
Labor Reform (S 505, 748, 1137) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	To Conference
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			P.L. 3 3/18/59
Unemployment Compensation (S 791)			
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Hearings Completed
Supreme Court Rulings (S 3) (HR 3)			
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
Farm Program	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	Passed 3/11/59
Passports			To President
Mutual Security Program	Hearings Underway		
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094) (HR 4452)	Reported 3/18/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Hearings Completed
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 17, 2772)			
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Approved 3/17/59		
Highway Revenues			

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The House March 19 passed, by a 272-134 roll-call vote, and sent to conference a bill (HR 1011) extending the Federal Airport Construction Act and authorizing \$297 million in matching grants to finance the program until June 30, 1963. (For voting see chart p. 450)

While the bill's authorization exceeded by \$97 million the President's request for airport aid, it was still considerably lower than the \$465-million measure passed by the Senate Feb. 6. (Weekly Report p. 263)

Final passage of HR 1011 came after a series of attempts by Republicans and Southern Democrats to trim the spending authorization down to a size more acceptable to President Eisenhower, who in 1958 vetoed a similar airport aid bill. But as it was sent to conference, the bill retained the provisions reported Feb. 26 by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 93).

BACKGROUND -- See Weekly Report p. 357.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 1011:

Authorized the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to make annual matching grants of \$62.1 million for airport construction projects in the 49 states and Hawaii during fiscal years 1960 through 1963.

Authorized additional matching grants of \$900,000 a year during fiscal years 1959-63 for airport projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Provided a discretionary fund of \$45 million for use by the Administrator of FAA to help airports modernize for jet traffic.

Limited the use of Federal funds in the construction of airport buildings to that portion of a project intended to provide space for use by Federal agencies (air traffic control, weather reporting facilities, communications or any other service performed by Federal agencies).

Directed the Administrator of FAA to make public by Jan. 1 of each year the program of airport aid to be undertaken during the following fiscal year.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Add language stating that any of the funds apportioned to the states and territories which remain unexpended for two years should be transferred to the Administrator's discretionary fund; March 19. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William L. Springer (R Ill.) -- Substitute language of the Administration bill (HR 3267) providing grants of \$65 million in fiscal 1960 declining to \$35 million in fiscal 1963; March 19. Teller vote, 144-181.

Davis (D Ga.) -- Reduce grant authorizations by \$32.3 million in each of fiscal years 1961 and 1962 and by \$32.4 million in fiscal 1963; March 19. Accepted by teller vote, 168-157, but later reversed by roll-call vote, 194-214.

Williams (D Miss.) -- Provide that no funds authorized by the bill should be made available until appropriated by Congress; March 19. Accepted by teller, 169-154, but later reversed by roll call, 191-216.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Require the Administrator of FAA, when considering airport projects for approval, to avoid crowding too many airports on certain

air routes and to provide for coordination of military and civilian air traffic; March 19. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 19 -- Harris -- Since the President vetoed an airport aid bill in 1958 "it has been obvious...that this was going to be a political vehicle...to show who is trying to spend a lot of money. I hope this legislation will not be decided on that basis."

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "I rise in support of the (Davis) amendment...We have already been labeled as a spending Congress. Here is your opportunity to let it be known which side of this thing you are on."

MONETARY FUND, WORLD BANK

The Senate March 19 passed, by a 73-10 roll-call vote, and sent to the House a bill (S 1094) to increase the United States subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Before passing the bill, the Senate accepted, on a 58-25 roll call, a committee amendment making the \$1,375,000,000 authorization for the International Monetary Fund available in fiscal 1960, which begins July 1. (For voting see chart p. 449)

President Eisenhower had requested that the Monetary Fund authorization be charged against the fiscal 1959 budget. If the Senate bill authorizing the money in fiscal 1960 should be approved by the House, the bookkeeping change could throw the President's 1960 budget out of balance. However, the House Banking and Currency Committee March 18 approved a bill authorizing the funds in fiscal 1959. (See p. 422)

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), an opponent of S 1094, raised a point or order on grounds that the bill was not properly before the Senate because the Committee report (S Rept 109) was not available when the measure was brought up by unanimous consent March 18. He was overruled by the presiding officer.

For background and provisions see p. 422.

DEBATE -- March 19 -- Debate centered on the Administration-opposed committee amendment authorizing the \$1,375,000,000 for the International Monetary Fund in fiscal 1960, rather than fiscal 1959.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee -- The Administration had not demonstrated that the authorization was needed before July 1. It would be "unreasonable" to add the money to the fiscal 1959 budget, "which is already at least \$12 billion in deficit."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Opposed the amendment, said the funds were needed as a matter of urgency.

Voting Supplement Correction

On page 18 of the supplement to this issue of the CQ Weekly Report, What Happened in the 1958 Elections, the percentage of the vote received by Keating (R) in the 8th District of New York should be 31.1%; not 47.3%, as printed. The supplement accompanies the regular CQ subscriptions only.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The House March 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5640) extending until July 1, 1959 certain benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (PL 441, 85th Congress). The act, due to expire April 1, authorized Federal loans to states that wanted to extend their jobless benefits periods. Passage of the bill came under suspension of the rules, a procedure that requires a two-thirds majority vote, limits debate to 40 minutes and prohibits floor amendments. (1958 Almanac p. 153)

In effect, HR 5640 would permit persons who had exhausted regular benefits and applied for the special additional benefits before April 1 to continue receiving the additional benefits through June 30 or as long as they ran under state law, whichever was sooner. In all other respects the program would expire as scheduled April 11.

BACKGROUND -- HR 5640 March 13 was reported from the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 212). (Weekly Report p. 415)

The report said the bill was designed to provide a "gradual closing out of the existing temporary program rather than a sudden discontinuance of it." The report estimated that the extension would provide payment to about 405,000 individuals and would involve costs of approximately \$78 million. No additional appropriations were needed to cover the extension, it said.

In supplemental views, five Committee Democrats protested the "limited nature" of the Committee's action, said it emphasized the need for basic revisions in the unemployment compensation program.

The Committee originally had considered Democratic proposals to extend the temporary benefits program for one year but voted the three month extension in the face of Administration opposition. (Weekly Report p. 376)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 17 -- President Eisenhower invited the executive committee of the Governors Conference to discuss at a March 23 meeting at the White House, "ways to strengthen the regular Federal-state unemployment compensation program." The executive committee consists of eight state Governors and the Governor of Hawaii.

Eighteen Democratic Senators wrote Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee urging him to hold hearings on ways to bolster the House-passed unemployment compensation extension bill. They called the bill "almost totally inadequate." Byrd scheduled a Committee hearing for March 20.

SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT

The House March 16 suspended the rules and passed by voice vote a bill (HR 10) that would give tax incentives to self-employed persons to establish their own retirement funds. Suspension of the rules limited debate to 40 minutes and prohibited floor amendments. HR 10 would permit self-employed individuals to defer until retirement payment of income taxes on portions of their income they put into an individual retirement fund.

Opponents of the bill said the program would give special tax privileges to a select high-income group and would result in heavy revenue loss to the Government. Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, speaking for the Administration March 14 opposed the bill and said it would result in a yearly revenue loss of \$365 million. He said 80 percent of the tax relief would go to persons earning more than \$10,000 yearly.

BACKGROUND -- As reported (H Rept 64) Feb. 24 by the House Ways and Means Committee, HR 10 was identical to a bill passed by the House and later rejected by the Senate in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 159; Weekly Report p. 268)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate HR 10:

Provided that a self-employed individual could deposit 10 percent of his income, or \$2,500, whichever was less, into a retirement fund and deduct this amount from his taxable income.

Deferred payment of income tax on income put into a retirement fund until retirement.

Limited to \$50,000 the total amount deductible for retirement purposes.

Provided that the individual must retire no earlier than age 65 and no later than age 70, thus permitting no deduction after age 70.

Required that payments (with certain exceptions) received from a retirement fund be included in the recipient's gross income for the taxable year in which received.

DEBATE -- March 16 -- Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), chief sponsor of the bill, -- Denied HR 10 would open a tax loophole for the well-to-do. Said it was a long-delayed effort to help approximately 7.1 million self-employed. The measure would put such persons on an equal footing with 18 million workers covered by private pension plans financed by tax-exempt contributions from employers.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) -- Opposed the bill, said it would provide no relief for millions of other persons who contributed to the Social Security System and were not permitted to deduct such contributions from income taxes.

COLORING OF ORANGES

The House March 13, by a 213-94 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the White House a bill (S 79) amending the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to permit, until Sept. 1, 1961, the artificial coloring of the skins of mature oranges with a coloring agent known as Citrus Red No. 2. (For voting see chart p. 450)

The measure, permitting use of the dye under tolerances found safe by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would allow the Florida and Texas orange industries to continue their coloring practices pending general legislation. Although the dye would not be completely free of toxicity, the Food and Drug Administration said in Feb. 19 testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that use of the colors would not be detrimental to the public health.

President Eisenhower March 17 signed the bill into law (PL 86).

BACKGROUND -- Previously, the orange industry had been using a somewhat more toxic coloring additive -- Citrus Red No. 32, which the HEW Secretary Nov. 10, 1955 ordered removed from the certified list. However, Congress in 1956 authorized continued use of No. 32 through Feb. 28, 1959 because the artificial coloring of oranges was determined an "economic necessity" for the industry. The Supreme Court upheld the Secretary's order Dec. 15, 1958 and banned use of No. 32 after the 1956 law lapsed Feb. 28.

S 79 was reported (H Rept 88) by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 2. The Senate Feb. 9, by voice vote, passed the bill, which had been reported (S Rept 50) Feb. 6 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

CHICAGO WATER DIVERSION

The House March 13 passed, by a 238-142 roll-call vote, and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 1) authorizing a three-year study of the effects of diversion of Lake Michigan waters at Chicago, Ill. The bill, aimed at solving Chicago's sewage treatment problems, was a modified version of bills vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1954 and 1956, mainly because of objections by Canada and Great Lakes states. In an attempt to overcome objections, HR 1 provided specifically that the actual water diversion be for only one year, instead of the three years provided in previous bills. (For voting see chart p. 450)

The House rejected by voice vote a recommittal motion by Rep. Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.). HR 1 was considered under an open rule (H Res 202) providing for two hours of debate, which the House adopted March 12 by a 163-62 standing vote.

The Senate March 18, by a 49-21 roll-call vote, directed that HR 1 be sent to its Public Works Committee for consideration. The vote followed heated debate in which the bill's opponents, led by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) held that the measure should go to the Foreign Relations Committee because of Canadian opposition, and not to Public Works, which reported a similar bill favorably in 1958. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Jan. 7 introduced a bill identical to HR 1 (S 308), but no action has been taken on it. (1958 Almanac p. 325)

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee March 9 reported HR 1 (H Rept 191), together with a minority report, in which all 12 Republican Committee members opposed the bill, and an opposing statement by Democratic Rep. Robert E. Cook (Ohio). The report said the diversion was "entirely a domestic matter," that any Canadian objections could be resolved by "appropriate negotiations," and that specific provision for a one-year diversion should overcome other protests. It estimated the cost of the study at \$545,000. The minority report noted opposition to the project both by the State Department and Budget Bureau, reviewed claims of possible adverse navigation and power effects of the diversion, and said the Supreme Court was "the proper forum" to decide the matter. Cook opposed the bill, "principally because of its effect on navigation." (Weekly Report p. 362)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 1: Authorized a three-year study and evaluation of diversion of Lake Michigan water into the Illinois Waterway, Chicago's sanitary canal system, under supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Army.

Authorized the state of Illinois and Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago to divert, for a one-year period, an additional 1,000 cubic feet per second of Lake Michigan water. (The annual authorized diversion currently is 1,500 cubic feet per second.)

Stipulated that the diversion begin one and one-half years after funds were made available for the project, with studies on the diversion's effects on the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways to precede and follow the diversion.

Insured regulation of the diversion to maintain a uniform water flow at Pekin, Ill.

Directed correlation of findings by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Army Secretary, to be followed by a report to Congress.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Broaden scope of study to cover effect on Great Lakes and their connecting waterways instead of Lake Michigan alone; March 13. Voice vote.

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Insure maintaining a uniform water flow of 8,000 cubic feet per second at Pekin, Ill., when feasible; March 13. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.) -- Restrict total annual diversion at all times to 2,500 cubic feet per second; March 13. Voice.

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Include in study an analysis of municipal and industrial waste disposal treatment practices and storm overflows in Chicago, to determine whether maximum efforts are being made to solve sewage problems; March 13. Standing 51-125.

Dingell -- Have final report submitted to Governors of Great Lakes states and to Canadian officials 45 days before submittal to Congress; March 13. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Provide that no Federal funds be made available for the studies; March 13. Standing, 67-134.

DEBATE -- March 12 -- Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- The bill's purpose was "to get the foot in the door," so that from year to year the diversion could be increased, but if Chicago were willing to spend the money and do the job itself, no diversions would be needed.

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- The study was "desperately needed," and there was no validity to arguments the diversion would become permanent.

March 13 -- Dingell -- Predicted the President would veto the bill, because, "after all, citizens of our Great Lakes states outnumber the citizens of Illinois."

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House March 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, without amendment, a bill (HR 5676) providing for a \$237,186,111 fiscal 1960 budget for the government of the District of Columbia, and including \$27,218,000 in Federal payments. The total was \$9.5 million less than budget requests, and \$33 million more than fiscal 1959 funds. Loan authorizations totaling \$33,800,000 also were approved. Aside from the Federal payments, remaining funds are financed from D.C. revenues.

The Federal payments included \$25 million for the D.C. general fund; \$1,532,000 for the water fund and \$686,000 for the sanitary works fund. The payments were \$7 million less than requests. The entire cut in payments came from the general fund, for which the D.C. government had asked \$32 million -- the annual general fund ceiling authorized by Congress in 1958. The total payments were \$4.8 million more than those in fiscal 1959. (1958 Almanac p. 347)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee March 13 reported HR 5676 (H Rept 211). The report noted that three surrounding areas had proposed tax increases to finance their proposed budgets, and said the Committee "can see no reason why the District of Columbia cannot meet more of its own financial problems in a like manner rather than relying solely on the Federal Government to provide additional revenue."

DEBATE -- March 16 -- Phil Weaver (R Neb.) -- Over 10 percent of the D.C. budget was supplied by taxpayers "from Maine to Hawaii," and they had "every right to ask us to guard their tax dollars."



Committee Roundup

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 18 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 1321) that would return to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration various REA functions which had been transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. REA would remain within the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The chief effect of HR 1321 would be to give the REA Administrator final authority to approve REA loans. The 1953 reorganization gave the Secretary of Agriculture final authority over REA loans. Benson Feb. 26 told Congressional Quarterly he opposed the transfer. (1953 Almanac p. 290)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 5-6 -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee held hearings on S Res 21, to express Senate rejection of a ruling by Comptroller General Joseph Campbell that rural electric cooperatives could not obtain Federal loans to provide electricity to persons without electric service if the individual was "within a reasonable distance" of an existing power line. Arguments for S Res 21 were summarized by sponsor Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), who said Campbell's 1958 ruling would permit "hostile companies to deprive cooperatives of essential future Rural Electrification Administration financing and completion of area coverage merely by building a line through the heart of the cooperative's areas." Arguments in favor of the ruling were summarized by Charles H. Witmore, Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co., who said S Res 21 would amount to a Congressional endorsement of rural electric cooperative raiding of the service territories of commercial power firms.

The Subcommittee also heard REA Administrator David A. Hamil in opposition to a bill (S 75) to make REA an independent agency. He favored keeping REA within the Agriculture Department.

MONETARY FUND, WORLD BANK

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee, in separate actions March 18, split on where to charge \$1,375,000,000 voted to increase United States participation in the International Monetary Fund. (For earlier hearings, Weekly Report p. 414)

The Senate Committee March 18 reported S 1094 (S Rept 109), to increase the U.S. subscription to the fund by \$1,375,000,000 and the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) by \$3,175,000,000. But contrary to President Eisenhower's request that the Monetary Fund money be charged against the fiscal 1959 budget, the Committee voted instead to charge it against the fiscal 1960 budget. (For floor action, p. 419)

The House Banking and Currency Committee March 18, reporting HR 4452 (H Rept 225), voted to charge the fund's money against the fiscal 1959 budget, in accordance with the President's proposal. In all other respects the bills approved by both Committees met the President's

requests as set forth in a Feb. 12 special message to Congress. (Weekly Report p. 314)

The World Bank authorization, as a stand-by guarantee authority, would not require budget expenditures. The increase for the Monetary Fund, however, would take the form of an immediate cash expenditure of \$344 million in gold, and \$1,031,000,000 in non-interest bearing demand notes. The notes would not represent a Treasury outlay until cashed by the fund but the entire \$1,375,000,000 would be charged against either the fiscal 1959 or 1960 budgets, depending on which version of the legislation finally was approved.

The International Monetary Fund makes short-term loans to countries temporarily short of foreign exchange. The loans enable the countries to continue importing goods. Otherwise they might be forced to impose temporary controls that would impede the flow of trade. The World Bank makes development loans, primarily for projects in underdeveloped countries.

Following the Senate Committee's approval of S 1094 March 17, Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said hearings had produced "no evidence to show that this (money) is needed" before fiscal 1960. "There may have been some politics," in the Committee's amendment charging the \$1,375,000,000 for the Monetary Fund to fiscal 1960 instead of fiscal 1959 as the President requested, but Aiken said, "there may have been some politics on the other side, too." Committee member William Langer (R N.D.) went on record against the bill.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 13 ordered reported a bill (HR 5610) to increase railroad retirement benefits and taxes. The Committee held hearings on railroad retirement proposals Feb. 3-5, 16-17. (Weekly Report p. 268)

As approved, the Committee bill would raise pensions, annuities and survivor benefits of railroad workers by 10 percent. Employer and employee taxes to pay for the benefits increases would be raised gradually from the current rate of 6.25 percent to 7.25 percent by 1962. Both employer and employee taxes were scheduled to jump to 9 percent in 1969. However, the increase to 9 percent would be contingent upon any changes in the current social security law and the 9 percent figure could be lowered or raised to accord with new social security tax rates. (1958 Almanac p. 156)

The measure also would increase the monthly wage base on which the tax was levied from \$350 to \$400. HR 5610 also would extend unemployment benefit periods up to 65 days and increase maximum daily unemployment benefit payments from \$8.50 to \$10.20.

A similar bill was passed by the Senate in 1958 but died in the House. (1958 Almanac p. 300)

In his 1959 budget message, the President asked that railroad retirement taxes be increased to place the program on "a sound actuarial basis" but made no request for increased benefits. He also asked that the wage base for taxation be raised to \$400 monthly. (Weekly Report p. 97)

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- March 17 ordered reported a bill (HR 5247) to increase the maximum authorized expenditure for the special school milk program in fiscal 1959 from \$75 million to \$78 million. As introduced March 4 by Rep. Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) the bill would have increased the fiscal 1959 maximum to \$80 million. The Committee cut the figure to \$78 million.

In 1958, Congress extended the school milk program for three years -- fiscal 1959, 1960 and 1961 -- and set the annual authorization at \$75 million. The increase to \$78 million provided in HR 5247 would apply only to fiscal 1959, not to fiscal 1960 and 1961. (For 1958 action, 1958 Almanac p. 302)

Committee action followed a March 17 hearing at which Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence L. Miller said the Agriculture Department believed the \$75 million authorization was "adequate" and that holding the authorization to that level would not jeopardize the milk program.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 1959 session's first round of civil rights hearings, held by House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 March 4, 5, 11, 12 and 13, showed a three-way split developing in Congressional sentiment on the issue.

Southern spokesmen expressed their traditional opposition to any new legislation in the field. Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.) March 4 asked for a "moratorium" on new civil rights action while the South "accommodates her people to the realities" of the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision.

Northern advocates of civil rights legislation were themselves divided into two camps over the key issue of the Federal Government's role in implementing that decision.

Advocates of a "strong" civil rights bill urged that the Attorney General be given authority to file civil suits to end school segregation and other practices ruled discriminatory by the courts, while backers of a "moderate" bill said such action would not be timely. The Administration unsuccessfully pressed for such authority in the 1957 Civil Rights Act. (1957 Almanac p. 564)

But in 1959 the President omitted such a recommendation from his civil rights program. Northerners of both parties, including House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), have continued to press for its adoption. Celler March 5 noted the House had approved such authority in Section III of the 1957 civil rights bill, only to see the Senate remove it. He said he would try to put that authority into the bill reported to the House in 1959.

But the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio,) March 5 said, "I have never thought it served any useful purpose to march up the hill and march down again."

Administration witnesses before the Subcommittee generally opposed any proposals that went beyond the President's own recommendations. (Weekly Report p. 277)

Attorney General William P. Rogers March 11 said "it might do more harm than good at this time" to give the Federal Government authority to start school integration suits. He said such a move "is likely to harden the resistance and make a solution more difficult."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming March 12 opposed proposals to cut off Federal school aid to segregated schools or to replace those schools with Federally operated institutions.

Norman P. Mason, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, March 13 opposed as untimely a flat ban on discrimination in all housing built with Federal assistance. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and other private civil rights groups endorsed Celler's proposal (HR 3147).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 18 reported a clean bill (HR 5674 -- H Rept 223) authorizing \$1,251,907,000 for fiscal 1960 construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Breakdown of the total: Army, \$199,045,000; Navy, \$182,283,000; Air Force, \$808,722,000; reserve components, \$57,128,000; deficiency authorizations, \$4,729,000. The total was \$109,322,000 less than the Administration request. The Committee approved the bill 33-0.

Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) March 17 said he hoped the House would approve the measure before the Easter recess began March 26.

ECONOMIC STUDY

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee March 18 reported a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 13 -- S Rept 117) to provide \$200,000 for a major study of the Nation's economy by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. (Weekly Report p. 323)

Prospects that the proposed study would become the center of political controversy were heightened March 9 when the Committee, in its annual report (S Rept 98) on the President's Economic Message, split sharply on party lines on the question of the adequacy of the Administration's economic programs and general approach to economic and monetary problems. (Weekly Report p. 412)

STRAUSS NOMINATION

The opening round of hearings by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce was held March 17-18, but further questioning was put off until April 7. Strauss has been serving as Secretary of Commerce since Nov. 13, 1958 under a recess appointment, and the nomination has yet to be approved by the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 618; Weekly Report p. 332)

Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) March 17 told Strauss there would be "many, many questions and subjects gone into" before the Committee sent the nomination to the Senate floor. Strauss March 18 protested against being "kept on probation so long" and told Magnuson he was concerned about the effect of the delay in approving the nomination on the morale of the department. In a prepared statement Strauss March 17 reviewed his qualifications for the Cabinet post. He said he had accepted the appointment because he believed the Department of Commerce could "most effectively" counter "the economic warfare which the Soviet Government has declared upon the United States." The testimony centered around the Soviet Union's offensive in the field of world trade. Strauss said he favored strict enforcement of regulations barring export to Russia of goods the Soviets conceivably could use in hot or cold war against the United States.

TVA REVENUE BONDS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- March 17 ordered reported a bill (HR 3460) authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million worth of revenue bonds to finance expansion and improvement of its power facilities. The bill required that the bonds be retired within 50 years of the date of issue and that the selling price and interest rate be fixed by TVA after consultation with the Treasury Department.

Approval of the bill came on a 19-14 Committee vote, with Democrats in favor and Republicans opposed, after adoption of an amendment by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.) limiting the expansion of facilities to the marketing area currently serviced by TVA -- about 80,000 square miles. When TVA was established in 1933, it was authorized to service an economically feasible area, estimated by Acting Chairman Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) at about 230,000 square miles. However, its current actual service area is 80,000 miles. As introduced by Davis, HR 3460 would have limited expansion of the marketing area to about 105,000 square miles. Although Davis opposed the Fallon amendment, he described it as a compromise, designed to make the bill more acceptable to opponents of public power. A limitation on the service area was one of the provisions sought by the Administration.

Absent from the Committee version of HR 3460 was another provision desired by the Administration which would have required TVA to get advance clearance from the Budget Bureau for any project to be financed by revenue bonds. Instead, TVA was directed to notify Congress at least 90 days before it issued any bonds. Congress then would have 60 days in which to approve or disapprove the issue. (Weekly Report p. 414)

In the 85th Congress a similar bill died in the House Rules Committee after Senate passage. Early in 1959 Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) reportedly told Members of Congress from the TVA area he would help get the bill out of the Rules Committee and to the House floor if the Public Works Committee acted early in the session. (1957 Almanac p. 629; 1958 Almanac p. 74)

MUTUAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On President Eisenhower's proposed \$3.9 billion Mutual Security budget for fiscal 1960. (For President's message, fund breakdown, see p. 432, 434)

Strong State and Defense Department support for the President's requests, and strong protests over secrecy, marked the opening of hearings March 16. Administration spokesmen stressed dangers to the free world in aid cuts. Democratic Reps. Wayne L. Hays (Ohio) and John L. Pilcher (Ga.) protested when Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) ordered closed session testimony by Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon after Dillon read a brief public statement. Hays threatened to "declassify the whole thing" through release of top-secret military assistance figures, and Pilcher left the hearing room in protest. Hays charged, but Morgan denied, that the Administration was behind the closed session. Hays announced later, however, that Morgan had assured him of public testimony by Dillon later.

Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, the lead-off witness, March 16 said if the aid program were

cut it would be seriously crippled, and much larger appropriations and taxes might be needed to support an expanded U.S. military operation.

Dillon's prepared statement said the "pipeline" of military assistance materials to United States allies had steadily decreased from a 1953 high of \$8.5 billion, would reach about \$2.6 billion by July 1, and that the President's \$1.6 billion military assistance request would "require a substantial reduction in future deliveries." Drying up of the "pipeline" made it more important than ever, he said, for the President to get a contingency fund (he asked \$200 million) to meet unexpected demands.

In brief public statements March 18, both Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, held that any Mutual Security Program cuts would kill hopes of modernizing and improving friendly forces receiving assistance.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 18 -- Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the Administration's request, introduced its foreign aid bill (S 1451), but reserved the right to support amendments and said, "Survival requires adaptability and imagination, not rigidity -- the kind of rigidity evidenced by this bill." He said hearings on the bill would begin about April 15. Evidence of Senate displeasure with the bill came in comments on the President's March 13 requests. Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said total requests might be cut to "around \$3 billion," and Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said reductions should be made if they didn't jeopardize security.

LABOR UNION REFORMS

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee March 20 neared the end of work on a labor reform bill (S 505) with prospects undiminished for an eventual major floor fight between Democratic backers of S 505 and Republican supporters of the Administration labor bill (S 748). Consideration of numerous Republican amendments to S 505 offered in Committee slowed action on the bill and made it almost certain S 505 would not get to the Senate floor before the Easter recess began March 26. (For background, Weekly Report p. 257, 320)

In the House, chances for early action on a labor bill were even poorer, with an Education and Labor special Labor-Management Reform Legislation Subcommittee indicating it might continue hearings on labor bills through the first week in May. They began March 4.

In executive session March 2-19, the Senate Committee rejected major Republican motions that would have (1) substituted S 748 for S 505; (2) denied Federal tax exemptions and access to the National Labor Relations Board to unions not complying with the bill; (3) imposed a fiduciary responsibility on union officers for the handling of unions funds and restricted use of such funds to purposes stated in the union's constitution and bylaws; (4) permitted states to assume jurisdiction in "no man's land" cases; (5) permitted state courts to handle such cases if they adhered to Federal labor law standards in deciding them.

The Committee adopted a proposal by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) permitting states to assume jurisdiction in "no man's land" cases if the state had its own labor relations agency and the latter adhered to Federal labor law standards in the cases. The vote was 13-0. Also adopted, 7-6, with all Republicans and Democrat Jennings Randolph (W. Va.) voting "yea," was a motion to strike a provision of S 505 redefining "supervisor."

CITIES PRESS CONGRESS FOR MORE SEWAGE PLANT MONEY

Cities and conservationists lined up against the Eisenhower Administration and industry during hearings March 18 and 19 on whether the Federal Government should spend more money to encourage communities to build sewage plants.

The forum was the House Public Works Committee. The bill (HR 3610) under discussion was sponsored by Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) of the House Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee. The bill would amend the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 (PL 660) by raising the annual ceiling on Federal grants for sewage plants from \$50 million to \$100 million. It also would double the amount the Federal Government could contribute to any one project from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

President Eisenhower in his fiscal 1960 budget recommended that the Federal contribution be reduced in fiscal 1960 from \$50 million to \$20 million. After fiscal 1960, he said the states should take over the program. The states could get the necessary revenue, Mr. Eisenhower said, if Congress let them take over Federal taxes on telephone service.

Leonard E. Pasek, spokesman for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, March 18 said the Federal role should be limited to research and advice in the anti-pollution program. Witnesses urging increased Federal aid for sewage plant construction included the American Municipal Assn., AFL-CIO, Izaak Walton League of America and Wildlife Management Institute.

Background, Outlook

The impetus for passage of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 was the realization that need for water was increasing but the supply was constant. The only way to meet these needs, Congress was told, was to help keep water clean so it could be used over and over again.

In an effort to encourage communities to build sewage treatment plants to clean their water, Congress in the Water Pollution Control Act authorized the Federal Government to pay up to 30 percent of the cost of a plant, or \$250,000, whichever was smaller. Federal grants were limited to \$50 million a year for the 10 year period of fiscal 1957 through fiscal 1966. The Act established a formula for dividing the money among the states on the basis of population and need. (1956 Almanac p. 570)

Accompanying charts show that between passage of the Act in 1956 and Feb. 28, 1959, communities have spent or earmarked \$418 million for sewage plants and the Federal Government \$119 million. This means the communities have spent about \$3.50 of their own for every Federal dollar received.

The Democratic majorities in the House and Senate practically assure passage of the Blatnik bill if it gets out on the floor for a vote. The bill's first major obstacle is the conservative House Rules Committee which could keep the bill from going to the floor. The final and biggest obstacle is the virtual certainty of a Presidential veto. Then it would be up to the Democratic leadership to decide whether to try to override the veto.

State Allotments

CHART A

This shows how much Federal money each state could get for sewage plants in fiscal 1960 under (1) President Eisenhower's budget request of \$20 million; (2) the existing program of \$50 million a year, and (3) the Blatnik bill to authorize \$100 million a year.

State	Eisenhower Budget	Existing Program	Blatnik Bill
ALABAMA	\$ 448,840	\$ 1,122,100	\$ 2,244,200
ARIZONA	236,700	591,750	1,183,500
ARKANSAS	404,500	1,011,250	2,022,500
CALIFORNIA	818,290	2,045,725	4,091,450
COLORADO	253,210	633,025	1,266,050
CONNECTICUT	248,080	620,200	1,240,400
DELAWARE	135,260	338,150	676,300
D. OF C.	181,800	454,500	909,000
FLORIDA	359,880	899,700	1,799,400
GEORGIA	449,310	1,123,275	2,246,550
IDAHO	236,770	591,925	1,183,850
ILLINOIS	700,450	1,751,125	3,502,250
INDIANA	416,330	1,040,825	2,081,650
IOWA	358,570	896,425	1,792,850
KANSAS	305,980	764,950	1,529,900
KENTUCKY	428,990	1,072,475	2,144,950
LOUISIANA	390,040	975,100	1,950,200
MAINE	252,690	631,725	1,263,450
MARYLAND	304,050	760,125	1,520,250
MASSACHUSETTS	447,090	1,117,725	2,235,450
MICHIGAN	561,270	1,403,175	2,806,350
MINNESOTA	371,200	928,000	1,856,000
MISSISSIPPI	466,600	1,166,500	2,333,000
MISSOURI	424,450	1,061,125	2,122,250
MONTANA	206,570	516,425	1,032,850
NEBRASKA	274,660	686,650	1,373,300
NEVADA	142,210	355,525	711,050
NEW HAMPSHIRE	210,310	525,775	1,051,550
NEW JERSEY	445,520	1,113,800	2,227,600
NEW MEXICO	245,710	614,275	1,228,550
NEW YORK	1,094,240	2,735,600	5,471,200
NORTH CAROLINA	504,450	1,261,125	2,522,250
NORTH DAKOTA	264,550	661,375	1,322,750
OHIO	662,330	1,655,825	3,311,650
OKLAHOMA	345,380	863,450	1,726,900
OREGON	264,500	661,250	1,322,500
PENNSYLVANIA	839,700	2,099,250	4,198,500
RHODE ISLAND	210,170	525,425	1,050,850
SOUTH CAROLINA	409,540	1,023,850	2,047,700
SOUTH DAKOTA	272,280	680,700	1,361,400
TENNESSEE	449,630	1,124,075	2,248,150
TEXAS	685,430	1,713,575	3,427,150
UTAH	238,640	596,600	1,193,200
VERMONT	219,460	548,650	1,097,300
VIRGINIA	409,890	1,024,725	2,049,450
WASHINGTON	307,880	769,700	1,539,400
WEST VIRGINIA	348,580	871,450	1,742,900
WISCONSIN	392,740	981,850	1,963,700
WYOMING	181,530	453,825	907,650
ALASKA	169,490	423,725	847,450
HAWAII	209,140	522,850	1,045,700
PUERTO RICO	468,670	1,171,675	2,343,350
VIRGIN ISLANDS	326,450	816,125	1,632,250
TOTALS	\$20,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000

SOURCE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHART B

STATES' USE OF FEDERAL SEWAGE PLANT MONEY

This chart shows the cumulative cost and number of sewage plants completed, under construction or planned between passage of the 1956 Water Pollution Control Act and Feb. 28, 1959.

STATE	OVERALL PROGRAM*			PLANTS BEING CONSTRUCTED			SEWAGE PLANTS COMPLETED		
	Plants	Total Cost	Federal Grant	Plants	Total Cost	Federal Grant	Plants	Total Cost	Federal Grant
Ala.	20	\$ 15,142,645	\$ 3,145,702	6	\$ 7,461,150	\$ 1,259,356	6	\$ 3,924,325	\$ 764,755
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	20	6,000,504	1,620,792	9	4,319,277	1,116,429	7	1,221,102	366,331
Ark.	32	9,495,957	2,012,357	13	6,655,811	1,175,187	6	552,470	165,738
Calif.	38	17,823,296	4,216,605	11	9,090,537	1,931,944	26	8,449,638	2,264,936
Colo.	25	6,788,924	1,885,448	12	3,920,687	1,072,118	12	2,691,447	771,094
Conn.	8	7,493,833	1,660,865	6	4,928,515	1,173,865	---	---	---
Del.	8	2,975,951	892,785	2	144,232	43,270	---	---	---
D. C.	6	10,107,148	987,650	4	9,638,398	847,025	---	---	---
Fla.	22	8,252,912	2,446,667	15	5,108,084	1,467,976	5	2,311,271	664,175
Ga.	22	13,850,739	3,169,143	8	4,413,695	1,085,488	2	477,897	143,369
Idaho	14	6,121,845	1,518,295	8	5,208,625	1,244,329	1	93,834	28,150
Ill.	51	19,307,907	5,186,459	23	7,835,744	2,215,650	12	6,329,855	1,468,854
Ind.	23	15,662,170	3,095,059	7	6,093,437	988,501	9	2,692,163	704,848
Iowa	52	12,092,190	2,577,522	16	5,466,659	952,733	19	3,771,758	847,771
Kan.	40	9,578,820	2,195,792	18	5,968,112	1,370,233	21	3,254,709	799,760
Ky.	26	12,512,496	2,598,018	10	4,025,619	944,756	5	2,801,446	511,580
La.	23	7,337,723	2,091,898	12	3,643,542	1,040,757	7	2,366,964	672,980
Maine	4	1,549,436	464,831	3	1,070,436	321,131	---	---	---
Md.	18	8,922,132	1,937,609	7	3,283,677	721,772	5	1,650,863	469,779
Mass.	14	5,836,428	1,354,189	6	4,789,893	1,040,229	4	397,275	119,182
Mich.	40	16,379,416	4,146,360	16	8,534,059	2,113,591	20	5,177,105	1,413,009
Minn.	27	10,892,121	2,713,475	14	3,916,944	1,136,154	4	1,428,448	413,544
Miss.	25	5,801,419	1,377,565	10	3,386,957	668,457	6	349,807	104,943
Mo.	54	14,278,036	2,972,829	20	7,781,885	1,252,277	23	2,826,038	711,621
Mont.	25	6,117,710	1,502,937	5	511,100	143,795	7	789,297	235,614
Neb.	43	9,370,652	1,979,621	15	4,658,039	1,083,866	11	790,178	230,425
Nev.	4	1,350,219	405,066	1	361,000	108,300	1	147,019	44,106
N. H.	9	2,778,067	818,878	4	785,783	292,780	3	376,994	113,098
N. J.	19	17,469,065	3,288,206	11	9,276,975	1,945,339	3	871,104	260,167
N. M.	28	6,065,997	1,755,150	6	1,491,588	424,967	10	2,074,639	595,205
N. Y.	60	45,550,821	7,579,697	21	26,711,616	2,931,988	7	1,310,344	552,083
N. C.	36	16,071,329	3,754,990	16	10,341,208	2,193,723	8	1,920,991	566,257
N. D.	62	3,391,963	1,025,356	19	1,682,331	524,305	26	1,022,225	294,978
Ohio	45	23,595,177	4,864,921	28	17,908,038	3,415,501	15	4,707,506	1,251,330
Okla.	32	7,558,877	1,712,420	11	3,699,434	695,832	17	3,664,357	958,062
Ore.	23	4,787,830	1,393,452	10	2,749,451	810,297	13	1,998,279	583,155
Pa.	38	28,344,152	5,883,651	18	14,430,052	3,049,427	10	4,305,001	1,066,198
R. I.	6	1,982,942	594,883	3	899,639	269,892	2	583,303	174,991
S. C.	22	6,104,402	1,821,036	7	2,232,702	667,765	7	606,852	182,056
S. D.	38	4,146,310	1,045,887	4	251,822	63,386	17	652,362	194,873
Tenn.	22	10,349,593	2,580,997	10	6,078,985	1,440,481	4	987,184	292,377
Texas	51	26,240,780	5,122,933	28	18,648,511	3,067,229	17	4,103,762	1,176,816
Utah	10	8,172,093	1,483,791	6	1,928,275	565,182	4	6,243,808	918,605
Vt.	8	4,464,039	1,154,946	2	758,039	206,686	---	---	---
Va.	46	14,537,189	2,591,157	18	9,310,811	1,674,688	16	2,740,140	462,882
Wash.	42	10,154,627	2,210,251	9	2,984,096	682,799	22	2,814,727	841,975
W. Va.	21	12,580,579	2,615,559	8	4,582,103	1,109,188	1	180,043	54,013
Wis.	58	11,319,359	2,926,601	28	5,087,243	1,286,923	18	5,242,806	1,136,304
Wyo.	27	3,696,117	956,945	6	596,664	179,068	9	867,919	260,028
Hawaii	3	1,027,314	307,105	1	836,964	250,000	1	136,850	41,055
P. R.	13	5,591,578	1,204,710	2	1,233,878	283,600	---	---	---
V. I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	1,403	\$537,022,829	\$118,849,061	553	\$276,722,322	\$56,550,235	449	\$101,906,105	\$25,893,082

*Includes plants in the blueprint stage in addition to those under construction or completed.

SOURCE: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REPUBLICAN GOALS COMMITTEE

The newly formed Republican Committee on Programs and Progress March 13 and 14 held its organization meeting in Washington. The group, headed by Charles H. Percy, president of Bell & Howell Co., was chartered to "examine and clarify long-range political objectives of the Republican party." (Weekly Report p. 367)

Percy March 13 told the group it should make a "tough-minded, realistic, creative reevaluation of those things for which we stand. We must avoid assumptions that may be outmoded, however well they may have served in the past. There are certain principles of American life and of Republicanism that are timeless.... But even these must be looked at anew to see how they may be best understood and applied to the problems of our Nation in a rapidly changing world."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, March 14 said he agreed with Percy on "the need to rethink our basic philosophy." But Goldwater declared, "I feel very strongly that we need not compromise the principles of the party.... The trouble is not that we are Republican. The trouble may be that we are not Republican enough."

The committee was divided into four sections to frame statements on national security and peace, human rights and needs, the impact of science and technology and economic opportunity and progress.

San Francisco Mayor George Christopher withdrew from the committee because he faces a nonpartisan mayoral campaign.

NORTH DAKOTA DISTRICTING LAW

North Dakota Gov. John E. Davis (R) March 10 signed a bill setting up two Congressional districts in North Dakota. The bill would end the practice, in effect since 1934, of electing the state's two Representatives-at-large.

The law divides the state into an eastern First District and a western Second District.

Included in the First District are 23 counties -- Pembina, Cavalier, Towner, Rolette, Walsh, Ramsey, Benson, Pierce, Grand Forks, Nelson, Eddy, Traill, Steele, Griggs, Foster, Cass, Barnes, Stutsman, Richland, Ransom, LaMoure, Sargent and Dickey.

The other 30 counties are in the western Second District. The First District had a 1950 population of 330,626; the Second District, 289,010.

The districting bill originally was proposed by Republican National Committeeman Mark Andrews and went through the Republican-controlled legislature on straight party-line votes.

Democrats claimed the Republicans were pushing it for their own advantage, but its effect on the political future of the two incumbent Representatives is not clear. Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D), who lives in Fargo in the First District, carried that district by 4,500 votes over the top Republican in 1958. Rep. Don L. Short (R), who lives in Medora in the Second District, carried his home district in 1958 by 2,550 votes over Burdick.

The law is scheduled to take effect in the 1960 primary, but Democrats have been discussing a move to force a referendum on the question at the time of the 1960 primary or general election. If, as expected, they obtain the 7,000 signatures needed to refer the issue to the voters, the districting law would probably not be put into effect in 1960.

ROCKEFELLER BUDGET VICTORY

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) March 11 won what the New York Times called "a political victory of impressive magnitude" when the New York legislature passed his compromise budget and tax program.

The legislature trimmed Rockefeller's budget from the original \$2,041,000,000 to \$2,000,577,797. It altered his income tax increase proposals by substituting a permanent \$25-a-year tax credit for married couples for a temporary \$10-a-year credit, and by rejecting his suggestion that 1958 income taxes on capital gains be forgiven.

Rockefeller accepted these changes, but -- with the backing of Republican legislative leaders -- he rejected other demands of Republican tax rebels. In the end, enough of them capitulated to permit passage of the key bill by bare constitutional majorities in both houses, despite solid Democratic opposition.

Rockefeller March 10 said he was "very pleased" with the action "to put the state back on a sound fiscal basis and get us back on the road of pay-as-you-go."

The New York Times March 12 described Rockefeller's victory as "a triumph of principle over expediency, of fiscal courage over a temporizing drift into debt, of immediate attack on fundamentals of government,... and an example of strong leadership...." (Weekly Report p. 368)

PRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) March 13 said he would decide by midsummer whether to be an active candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. If the decision is yes, Humphrey said he would enter Presidential primaries in Wisconsin and other states, but would not run against favorite son candidates. (For background on Wisconsin situation, see Weekly Report p. 389)

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) March 13 said he would not head a favorite son slate in the Wisconsin primary "if there were any possibility leading Democrats with genuine national support might be persuaded to enter."

But Proxmire also said, "In the very unlikely event no national candidate will consent to come into the Wisconsin primary...I will seriously consider permitting my name to be entered as a favorite son."

Meantime, Humphrey March 11 disagreed with potential rivals, Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.), on roll-call votes for the first time this year when he supported moves to limit the draft extension to two years and make a study of alternatives to it. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), another Presidential prospect, also opposed Humphrey's stand. (See Roll Calls 18 and 19, Weekly Report p. 418)

OIL IMPORTS

Reaction in the oil industry to President Eisenhower's March 10 announcement that mandatory quotas on oil imports would replace the old system of voluntary curbs was generally favorable among domestic producers despite warnings that the Government would initiate a price-policing plan to restrict possible price increases. (Weekly Report p. 400)

However, big refining companies that had developed rich foreign oil fields for the purpose of importing their own oil criticized the quotas as being too drastic and warned that price increases would follow.

The Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, an organization of domestic producers which had long pressed for mandatory curbs, March 12 commended the new program but added "the level of imports...is greater than recommended by our association." Another group representing domestic producers, the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Assn. -- which had suggested tariffs as a means of limiting imports -- said the program was a step forward, but that its future course "depends on what extent this goes toward solving the problem of domestic producers."

The National Coal Assn., which claimed it had suffered from excessive imports of residual fuel oil, said the Administration's action was "gratifying, but does not go far enough."

Executives of several refining companies whose imports were cut up to 20 percent by the President's order objected to the program because they said it might lead to further controls, including the fixing of prices for oil products. L.F. McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co., said he regretted the imposition upon the American petroleum industry of Federal mandatory system of import controls for crude oil and its products. George F. Getty II, president of Tidewater Oil Co., said the mandatory controls were a serious mistake and would undo much of the Nation's friendly relations with allied oil-producing countries.

The Esso Standard Oil Co., a domestic affiliate of Standard Oil of New Jersey, regretted the failure of the voluntary program, but said the Government might have made an error in bringing imports of heavy fuel oil under mandatory controls. William Naden, president of Esso, said domestic refiners did not produce enough fuel oil to meet consumer demand.

In Canada, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker voiced resentment of the program that would reduce the flow of Canadian oil into the U.S. "The (Canadian) government will seize every opportunity -- and I want to make this very clear -- to obtain unimpeded access to the United States for Canadian oil," he said. A prominent member of the House of Commons added that President Eisenhower's order left Canada no alternative but to adopt import controls of its own.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton March 13 announced that the national import quota for crude and unfinished oils and products would be 968,100 barrels per day until June 30. From then on, quotas would be revised every six months.

Pressure Points

● **FOREIGN AID** -- The Citizens Foreign Aid Committee in a pamphlet dated March 16, urged Congress to slash \$2 billion from the President's \$3.9 billion foreign aid program for fiscal 1960. The Committee, headed by Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee industrialist and including among its members T. Coleman Andrews, former director of Internal Revenue and states rights candidate for President in 1956, further recommended that all foreign aid be terminated within three years.

● **NAACP** -- Internal Revenue Commissioner Dana Latham March 18 acceded to a request by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) for a review of the tax exemption granted contributions to the legal defense fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Byrd said the exemption cost the Government \$400,000 yearly.

● **AIR TRANSPORT ASSN.** -- The Civil Aeronautics Board March 12 announced it would launch a broad investigation of ATA to determine whether big airlines dominate the industry through the association.

● **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. March 13 elected as its president Erwin D. Canham, 55, editor of the Christian Science Monitor.

Lobbyist Registrations

Fifteen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 3-15.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill. 1939-51), now a partner in the Washington law firm of Lucas and Thomas, made three new registrations during this period to bring his total registrations since leaving the Senate to 26.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Assn. of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- J. D. PAREL, assistant to the vice president, 944 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation in the interest of the A.A.R. "and in the interest of a sound transportation policy."

Previous Registrations -- American Farm Bureau Federation (1947 Almanac p. 770)

● **EMPLOYER** -- Lion Manufacturing Co., 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BAILEY WALSH, lawyer, 1300 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills introduced in the Congress which could conceivably affect the company in their over-all business."

Previous Registrations -- United Manufacturing Co. and Lion Manufacturing Co. (1955 Almanac p. 696, 689); International Nickel Co. (1956 Almanac p. 673); United Manufacturing Co. and Lion Manufacturing Co. (1957 Almanac p. 756, 748).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America, Inc., 24 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- Ex-Sen. SCOTT W. LUCAS, (D Ill. 1939-51) lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All measures affecting outdoor advertising under the Federal Aid to Highways Act of 1956."

Compensation -- \$500 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$100 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- E.J. Albrecht Co. (1955 Almanac p. 683), Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America, Republic of Panama and State Loan & Finance Corp. (1956 Almanac p. 669, 686, 678), Roadside Business Assn., Emmco Insurance Co., Marian Diane Delphine Sachs, and Arthur Sachs, Regular Common Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Assns. Inc., Western Medical Corp., Republic of Panama, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. (1957 Almanac p. 754, 746, 765, 754, 756, 761, 755); World Commerce Corp. (1958 Almanac p. 647). Law firm of Lucas & Thomas has registered for American Finance Conference (1951 and 1953), Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1951 and 1953) (1951 Almanac p. 696, 697, 701, 705); National Assn. of Retail Druggists (1952 Almanac p. 441); Adolph von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac p. 582); Revere Copper and Brass, Mobile Homes and Manufacturers Assn. (1954 Almanac 686, 691); and Cook Electric Co. (1955 Almanac p. 687).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Roadside Business Assn., 646 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- Ex.-Sen. SCOTT W. LUCAS, (D Ill. 1939-51) lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All measures affecting roadside advertising under the Federal Aid to Highways Act of 1956."

Compensation -- \$500 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$100 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- See above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EDWIN H. HOOD, vice president in charge of the D.C. office, 441 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Pending legislation affecting the industry."

• **EMPLOYER** -- United Manufacturing Co., 3401 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BAILEY WALSH, lawyer, 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills introduced in the Congress which could conceivably affect the company in their over-all business."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Western National Life Insurance Co. of Texas, 210 E. 10th St., Amarillo, Texas.

Registrant -- Ex.-Sen. SCOTT W. LUCAS, (D Ill. 1939-51) lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4245 (relating to the taxation of the income of life insurance companies) and amendments thereto."

Compensation -- \$200.

Expenses -- \$50.

Previous Registrations -- See above.

Citizens Groups

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTORS ASSN., 100 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, Pa. Filed 2/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Obtaining an amendment to the income tax law."

Expenses -- \$8000.

2. Registrant -- PHILIP C. PENDLETON, lawyer, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa. Filed 2/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$100 per diem.

Expenses -- \$8000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Family Tax Assn. (1958 Almanac p. 648).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn., Power Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Registrant -- JOSEPH C. SWIDLER, lawyer, 415 Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Filed 3/4/59.

Legislative Interest -- "To advocate enactment of T.V.A. bond financing legislation."

Expenses -- \$500.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same group (1958 Almanac p. 650).

Labor Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, (AFL-CIO), 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JULIA L. MAIETTA, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Filed 3/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Fair Labor Standards Act (and) general legislation affecting interested affiliated unions, members and the general public."

• **EMPLOYER** -- International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO), 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EVELYN DUBROW, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Minimum wage amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act and other labor and social legislation."

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL POSTAL CLERKS UNION, 918 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills dealing with postal and/or Federal employees."

2. Registrant -- JOHN W. MACKAY, president, 918 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- \$80-100 monthly for transportation.

3. Registrant -- DAVID SILVERGLEID, secretary-treasurer, 918 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.



THREE VERSIONS OF HOUSING BILL COMPARED

Housing legislation is becoming the focal point in the battle of the budget raging between the Eisenhower Administration and Democrats in Congress.

This fact sheet compares the costs of the housing proposals of (1) the Eisenhower ADMINISTRATION; (2) the Democratic majority in the SENATE; (3) and the Democratic majority in the HOUSE.

The Eisenhower Administration proposals are embodied in several bills (S 65, HJ Res 89; S 612, HR 3319; S 1017, HR 4267). The Senate proposals are contained in the omnibus bill (S 57) it passed Feb. 5. (Weekly Report p. 213) The House proposals are contained both in an omnibus bill (S 57 -- HRept 86) reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee Feb. 27 and in a bill (HR 2256) to raise interest rates on GI loans which was passed by the House Feb. 4. (Weekly Report p. 214)

The House version of S 57 is awaiting a rule from the House Rules Committee. There appears little likelihood that the bill will be voted on by the House before the Easter recess starting March 26.

COSTS DETAILED

Urban Renewal

The Housing Act of 1949 (1949 Almanac p. 274) authorized the Federal Government to spend money to help communities clear away their slums. The city clears a slum area and then sells the site to a private developer who puts up new homes and shops. The Federal Government pays the city two-thirds of its loss on the deal. For example, if the city spent \$1 million to buy up and clear the site but only received \$500,000 from the developer, the Federal Government would give the city two-thirds of \$500,000, or \$333,000. The demand for this Federal money has outrun the supply in recent years. The city mayors, through such organizations as the American Municipal Assn. and U.S. Conference of Mayors, said the 86th Congress should authorize in 1959 an additional \$600 million a year for 10 years. (Weekly Report p. 67)

Other features of the existing urban renewal program included Federal money to help cities plan slum clearance projects (shown as "urban planning" on the accompanying chart), temporary loans until the city gets private financing of its project (urban renewal advances), and Federal payments to move people displaced by slum clearance projects (relocation payments). The Senate bill would add a new feature: graduate scholarships for students desirous of studying housing. Following are the three pending versions on urban renewal:

ADMINISTRATION -- \$1.55 billion, which includes a \$100 million emergency fund at the disposal of the President and the \$100 million recommended to subsidize slum clearance projects for the balance of fiscal 1959. The remaining \$1.35 billion would be spent over six years at this rate: \$250 million for fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962; \$200 million for fiscal 1963, 1964 and 1965. The Federal

share of the community's loss on a slum clearance project would be reduced gradually from two-thirds to one-half. The reductions would be to 60 percent in fiscal 1961; 55 percent in fiscal 1962; 50 percent in fiscal 1963, 1964 and 1965.

\$10 million for urban planning.

SENATE -- \$2.1 billion over six years for slum clearance projects. The outlay would be \$350 million a year unless there was excessive demand. Then the annual outlay could go to \$500 million. But the six-year total could not exceed \$2.1 billion. The six-year period would be fiscal 1959 through 1964.

\$10 million for urban planning.

\$1.5 million for urban scholarships.

HOUSE -- \$1.5 billion over three years at this rate: \$500 million upon enactment of the bill; \$500 million in fiscal 1960 and \$500 million in fiscal 1961.

\$10 million for urban planning.

Public Housing

The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 authorized the Federal Government to help localities build low-rent housing units for persons of low income. Basically, the Government's aid is in two steps. First the Government loans the local public housing authority money which is repaid when it sells construction bonds on the project to private investors. Second, the Government pays that portion of the indebtedness that the managers of the public housing project cannot meet through their rental income. This latter subsidy was limited by the 1949 Housing Act to \$336 million a year. The 1949 Act said no more than 810,000 public housing units could be subsidized. Actual construction since then has fallen far short of that total. At the close of fiscal 1958, only 232,464 units were completed and 113,086 under contract.

ADMINISTRATION -- No new units authorized.

SENATE -- Authorized subsidization of an additional 35,000 public housing units from July 1, 1959 through June 30, 1963 and extended deadline of previous authorizations. The net effect would be authority for the Federal Government to subsidize about 45,000 units between enactment of the bill and June 30, 1963. Republicans claim the Federal help to pay off the construction bonds over a 40-48 year period would come to \$883 million.

HOUSE -- Authorized 35,000 units a year until the 810,000 authorized in 1949 were completed, but said the Federal subsidy could not exceed \$336 million in any one year. The Democratic majority of the House Banking and Currency Committee said this money ceiling would limit additional construction to 145,000 units, or 35,000 a year for four years. The Republican minority said the authorization would allow 190,000 additional units and would cost

the Government \$3.7 billion over 40-48 years. Democrats counter this should not be included as new obligations because the units were authorized by the 1949 Act.

College Housing

The Housing Act of 1950 authorized the Federal Government to make direct loans to colleges and universities which could not obtain adequate financing elsewhere. The loans, principally for the construction of college dormitories, are repayable over 40 years at low interest rates (currently 2-7/8 percent). As of Dec. 31, 1958, \$925 million had been authorized since the program started. There were applications on hand on Dec. 31, 1958, totaling \$52.9 million, but only \$3.2 million was left in the fund.

ADMINISTRATION -- \$200 million in fiscal 1959 for dormitory construction loans. Beyond 1959, the Eisenhower Administration in a separate proposal (S 1017, HR 4267) recommended Federal subsidies to help colleges pay off their construction bonds, both on dormitories and other facilities such as classrooms and laboratories. The Federal grants would be limited to \$500 million over 20 years. (Weekly Report p. 279)

SENATE -- \$300 million for college housing loans with \$37.5 million reserved for nurse and intern dormitories and \$37.5 million for such service facilities as student unions and cafeterias.

\$125 million in loans for such academic facilities as classrooms and libraries. This would be a new program.

HOUSE -- \$400 million in college housing loans with \$40 million reserved for nurse and intern dormitories and \$40 million for other service facilities.

Cooperative Housing

The Federal Housing Administration encourages banks to make big loans to cooperatives by agreeing to guarantee loans of up to 90 percent of the cost of the project (95 percent where half the tenants are veterans). Consumer cooperative apartments are ones built, through contracting, by the same people who will live in them. The future tenants thus can tailor the apartment to their needs and also have the advantages of liberal financing. The other type of cooperatives, sales type, are constructed by builders under FHA special financing advantages and then sold. The only financial obligation in this program was authorized in the **HOUSE** bill. It would authorize the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to buy \$75 million worth of cooperative housing mortgages, \$25 million upon enactment of the bill and \$50 million the following July 1. Half of the \$75 million would go for consumer type cooperatives and the other half for builder-sponsored sales type. (Continued on p. 433)

Total Additional Cost of Housing Proposals

(New Obligation Authority in Millions)

Grants	Administration	Senate	House
Slum Clearance Projects	\$1,550	\$2,100	\$1,500
Relocation Payments	--	--	--
Urban Planning	10	10	10
Urban Scholarships	--	1.5	--
Defense Hospitals	--	15.0	15
Farm Housing Research	--	0.2	0.1
College Debt Payments	500 ¹	--	--
Public Housing Payments ²	--	883 ³	3,700 ³
Total Grants	\$2,060	\$3,009.7	\$5,225.1
Loans			
Elderly Housing	--	--	\$ 100
Urban Renewal Advances	--	--	--
Public Housing Advances	--	--	--
College Dormitory Loans	\$ 200	\$ 300	400
College Classroom Loans	--	125	--
GI Direct Home Loans	--	150	300
FNMA Buying of Coop Mortgages	--	--	75
Total Loans	\$ 200	\$ 575	\$ 875
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,260	\$3,584.7	\$6,100.1

Estimated Cost in Fiscal 1960

(Actual Spending in Millions)

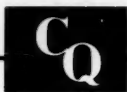
Administration	Senate	House
--	--	--
--	--	\$ 3.25
\$1.0	\$ 1.7*	1.7
--	0.5	--
--	2.5	2.5
--	.08	.04
5.0	--	--
--	--	--
\$6.0	\$ 4.78	\$ 7.49
3.6	\$ 8.0	\$ 25.0-40*
--	5.0-21*	19.0
--	5.0	--
--	100.0-150*	200.0
--	--	37.5
\$3.6	\$118.0	\$290.0
\$9.6	\$122.78	\$297.49

¹ Over 20 years as recommended in Administration bills (S 1017, HR 4267).

² Administration's estimate of the Federal subsidy over 40 to 48 years of 45,000 public housing units.

³ Administration's estimate of the Federal subsidy over 40 to 48 years of 190,000 public housing units.

*Indicates where Administration and Democrats differed on cost estimates. The Administration estimate is the figure bearing the asterisk.



Around The Capitol

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress, March 13 requested \$3,929,995,000 in Mutual Security funds for fiscal 1960, to carry out a program of military, economic and technical aid abroad. He cautioned against reckless Congressional cuts, and stressed the "enormous and growing Communist potential to launch a nuclear war," as well as the Communist "willingness to use this power as a threat to the free world." (For text see p. 434)

Nearly 62 percent of the requested funds would go for military programs, and the President indicated that a supplemental request for military aid funds would be made, following completion of a study by his special Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program (Draper Committee). The committee March 17 submitted a preliminary report which urged an additional \$400 million to supply missiles and jet aircraft to countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and also said economic development loans to less developed nations should be stepped up to at least \$1 billion a year by July 1960. (For background on Mutual Security Program and Draper Committee, Weekly Report p. 30)

The \$3.9 billion foreign aid request was about \$12 million less than the President asked in 1958, and Congress then cut away \$644 million. The message brought immediate Congressional criticism, with general indications there would be considerable "surgery" on Capitol Hill.

For direct military assistance, the President asked \$1.6 billion. He also sought \$835 million for "defense support" aid to nations maintaining large military establishments of their own. A \$272 million request for "special assistance" would include military aid, and payments to the United Nations emergency force, as well as health program contributions and certain economic aid to Tunisia, West Berlin, Jordan and the Sudan.

The largest economic request was for \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund. Also asked were: \$211 million for technical assistance; \$200 million for a Special Contingency Fund and \$112 million for miscellaneous aid programs.

Cuts in the requests were indicated by the March 13 comments of Chairmen J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Fulbright said the Executive Branch had shown "little disposition" to tailor the program "realistically to meet changes in the world situation." Morgan said although the President had given "a clear and unanswerable argument" for the program's continuation, there had been too much "waste and inefficiency" and he would "do my best to eradicate it."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee March 16 began hearings on the aid program, and Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter told the group any cut would signal "to the world we are weakening in our determination." (See p. 424)

BERLIN CRISIS

President Eisenhower March 16 expressed a conditional willingness to meet this summer with Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to work out a settlement of the Berlin crisis. The President, in a radio-television address on the continuing German stalemate, said such a summit conference would be possible only if developments at an earlier foreign ministers' meeting "justify" it. At the same time, the President reiterated his stand that the United States would not "try to purchase peace by forsaking two million free people of Berlin." He also answered critics of Administration defense policies by stating that the capacity of U.S. forces "represents an almost unimaginable destructive power." (For text see p. 438)

The address came amid continuing disagreement between Congressional and military spokesmen on methods of meeting the crisis and the adequacy of U.S. defenses. The President's speech also was a forerunner of his forthcoming talks with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who arrived in Washington March 19. There were advance reports that Macmillan would urge President Eisenhower to agree to a summit conference, regardless of the results of any earlier meeting. The White House March 12 announced that the meetings would be held at Camp David, Md., but did not say how long the conference would last. (Weekly Report p. 265, 400)

On Capitol Hill, the Berlin crisis was the focal point of closed session hearings March 11-13 by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) March 13 said testimony of top military leaders showed the U.S. at present had "adequate plans and strength" to support its foreign policy, but he emphasized that he was speaking only of the present.

Release of partial testimony from the hearings indicated military spokesmen were pessimistic about the outcome of the Berlin crisis. Both Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, and Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, advocated a strong U.S. stand against the Communists, and Taylor said U.S. willingness to wage all-out war might deter the Russians from "a final showdown at this time." Taylor disclosed that American military commanders abroad had asked for additional troop and weapons support, and said, "I personally support" the request. The need for reinforcements was challenged by Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, who strongly supported the Administration's policies. He said present forces were ample, and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had "adequate" plans to cope with the crisis.

The crisis brought a series of statements from Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Fulbright March 17 endorsed the President's address as "an excellent speech." Fulbright said in a March 14 broadcast it was premature for anyone to assume the Russians would not start a war over Berlin. In a March 16 Senate speech, he said chances of war could be lessened by negotiating a mutual military withdrawal, "however slight," of both Russian and Western forces in Germany.

FEDERAL PAY COMMISSION BILL

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), the Committee's ranking minority member, March 16 introduced bills (HR 5719, 5721) to establish a temporary 15-man commission to develop a coordinated salary policy for Federal civilian employees. Drafts of the proposed legislation were sent to Congress March 11 by Budget Director Maurice H. Stans, who stressed that the plan had President Eisenhower's approval. The President requested such a commission in his Jan. 19 budget message. (Weekly Report p. 99)

MINIMUM WAGE PROSPECTS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell March 12 recommended that Congress delay raising the Federal minimum wage above the current level of \$1 an hour. Mitchell urged, however, in identical letters to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, that the current minimum wage coverage be extended to "several million additional workers."

He said the last increase that raised the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1, had caused some "disemployment" and that the impact was still being felt in some low-wage industries. Congress voted the last increase in 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 321)

Mitchell said Congress should consider raising the minimum wage at a later date, "as soon as such an increase will not endanger the job security or job opportunity of the American workers."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee, March 14 said the prolonged Committee study of his labor

reform bill (S 505) would delay action on his proposed minimum wage bill (S 1046). The Committee March 16 began its third week of executive consideration of the labor reform bill. (Weekly Report p. 320) Kennedy said he originally planned to start minimum wage hearings March 18. Kennedy's minimum wage bill would increase the wage floor to \$1.25 hourly and extend coverage to approximately seven million more workers.

BUDGET, REVENUE INCREASES URGED

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), in a March 5 Senate speech, proposed a \$4,170,000,000 increase in President Eisenhower's \$77-billion fiscal 1960 budget, to be balanced by closing tax loopholes, providing better administration of existing programs and cutting oil and gas depletion allowances from 27½ percent to 15 percent. Clark proposed the following major budget increases: national security, \$2 billion; Development Loan Fund, \$300 million; education, \$1.1 billion; housing and urban renewal, \$135 million; airports, \$35 million; water resources, \$100 million; area redevelopment, \$100 million; and public health and welfare, \$400 million.

Also on March 5, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) introduced four bills designed to produce about \$3 billion in revenue annually. The bills would: provide a temporary 1½-cent increase in Federal highway fuel taxes (S 1293); reduce the oil and gas depletion allowance to 15 percent (S 1294); allow the Post Office Department to set postal rates based on cost (S 1295); and reinstate the excess profits tax of 1950 (S 1296). Neuberger, conceding that the House has a "constitutional duty to originate all revenue legislation," said he was introducing the bills in the hope that they would stimulate interest in Federal revenue policies. President Eisenhower requested increases in fuel taxes and postal rates in his Jan. 19 budget message. (Weekly Report p. 91)

(Continued from p. 431)

Elderly Housing

Like the cooperative program, the Government provides incentive for construction of housing for the elderly by offering liberal mortgage terms. The HOUSE bill authorized, in addition to this, direct Federal loans to non-profit corporations building apartments for persons 62 years old or more. A labor union, for instance, could obtain a direct Federal loan for 98 percent of the cost of an apartment building it wanted to construct for retired workers. The union would pay the loan back over 50 years at 3½ percent interest. The House Banking and Currency Committee said this loan program would reduce rents about \$20 a month because of the liberal financing. The HOUSE bill authorized \$100 million for this new loan program.

GI Loans

Arguing that interest rates on GI loans were too low to attract banks, the Eisenhower ADMINISTRATION recommended the rate be raised from 4-3/4 to 5-1/4 percent. In addition to raising the interest rates, the SENATE bill authorized the Federal Government to loan \$150 million directly to GI's in rural areas where mortgage money was tight. The HOUSE authorized \$300 million for such direct loans

Defense Hospital Grants

During the Korean War, Congress gave communities money to help build such facilities as hospitals for the influx of defense workers. Several community applications had not been acted upon by the June 30, 1953 deadline set by the 1951 Defense Housing and Community Facilities Act. Both the SENATE and HOUSE bills authorized \$7.5 million in fiscal 1959 and \$7.5 million in fiscal 1960 to help pay for hospital construction prompted by the 1951 Act. The ADMINISTRATION bills did not recommend such grants. (1951 Almanac p. 184)

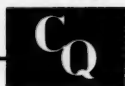
Farm Housing Research

The Housing Act of 1957 (1957 Almanac p. 594) authorized the Federal Government to pay land grant colleges for research into the housing needs of farmers. Congress appropriated \$75,000 for fiscal 1958 for the program.

ADMINISTRATION -- No provision.

SENATE -- \$225,000 at the rate of \$75,000 a year for fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962.

HOUSE -- \$50,000 for fiscal 1960 and \$50,000 for fiscal 1961.



Presidential Report

PRESIDENT ASKS \$3.9 BILLION FOR MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 13 message to Congress requesting fiscal 1960 funds for the Mutual Security Program:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A year ago in concluding my message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Program I described it as of transcendent importance to the security of the United States. I said that our expenditures for mutual security are fully as important to our national defense as expenditures for our own forces. I stated my conviction that for the safety of our families, the future of our children and our continued existence as a nation, we cannot afford to slacken our support of the Mutual Security Program.

The events of the intervening year have vividly demonstrated the truth of these statements. In this one year there have been crises of serious proportions in the Middle East, in the Far East and in Europe. In each of these the strength built by our Mutual Security Program has been of immeasurable value. At the time of the difficulty in Lebanon the uneasy balance of the Middle East would have been far more seriously endangered if it had not been for the stability of other Middle Eastern countries which our Mutual Security Program had helped build. Without our mutual security aid, Jordan, under severe pressures, would have faced collapse, with the danger of flaring conflict over her territory.

In the Far East, the firm stand of the Republic of China against the Communist attack on Quemoy would not have been possible without the arms and training furnished by our Mutual Security Program and by the high morale promoted by the economic progress we have helped forward on Taiwan. This successful local defense blunted an aggression which otherwise could have precipitated a major conflict.

In Europe today the Soviet Union has made demands regarding the future of Berlin which, if unmodified, could have perilous consequences. The resoluteness with which we and our allies will meet this issue has come about in large measure because our past programs of economic and military assistance to our NATO allies have aided them in strengthening the economies and the military power needed to stand firm in the face of threats. While our Mutual Security Program has demonstrated a high value in these tense moments, its military and economic assistance to other areas has undoubtedly had an equal value in maintaining order and progress so that crises have not arisen.

REALITIES OF 1959 AND AHEAD

I believe that these events of the past year and the stern, indeed harsh realities of the world of today and the years ahead demonstrate the importance of the Mutual Security Program to the security of the United States. I think four such realities stand out.

● First, the United States and the entire free world are confronted by the military might of the Soviet Union, Communist China and their satellites. These nations of the Communist bloc now maintain well-equipped standing armies totaling more than 6,500,000 men formed in some 400 divisions. They are deployed along the borders of our allies and friends from the northern shores of Europe to the Mediterranean Sea, around through the Middle East and Far East to Korea. These forces are backed by an air fleet of 25,000 planes in operational units, and many more not in such units. They, in turn, are supported by nuclear weapons and missiles. On the seas around this land mass is a large navy with several hundred submarines.

● Second, the world is in a great epoch of seething change. Within little more than a decade a world-wide political revolution has swept whole nations -- 21 of them -- with three-quarters of a billion people, a fourth of the world's population, from colonial status to independence -- and others are pressing just behind. The industrial revolution, with its sharp rise in living standards, was accompanied by much turmoil in the Western world. A

similar movement is now beginning to sweep Africa, Asia and South America. A newer and even more striking revolution in medicine, nutrition and sanitation is increasing the energies and lengthening the lives of people in the most remote areas. As a result of lowered infant mortality, longer lives and the accelerating conquest of famine, there is underway a population explosion so incredibly great that in little more than another generation the population of the world is expected to double. Asia alone is expected to have one billion more people than the entire world has today. Throughout vast areas there is a surging social upheaval in which, overnight, the responsibilities of self-government are being undertaken by hundreds of millions, women are assuming new places in public life, old family patterns are being destroyed and new ones uneasily established. In the early years of independence, the people of the new nations are fired with a zealous nationalism which, unless channelled toward productive purposes, could lead to harmful developments. Transcending all this there is the accompanying universal determination to achieve a better life.

● Third, there is loose in the world a fanatic conspiracy, international communism, whose leaders have in two score years seized control of all or parts of 17 countries, with nearly one billion people, over a third of the total population of the earth. The center of this conspiracy, Soviet Russia, has by the grimmest determination and harshest of means raised itself to be the second military and economic power in the world today. Its leaders never lose the opportunity to declare their determination to become the first with all possible speed. The other great Communist power, Red China, is now in the early stages of its social and economic revolution. Its leaders are showing the same ruthless drive for power and to this end are striving for ever increasing economic output. They seem not to care that the results -- which thus far have been considerable in materialistic terms -- are built upon the crushed spirits and the broken bodies of their people.

The fact that the Soviet Union has just come through a great revolutionary process to a position of enormous power and that the world's most populous nation, China, is in the course of tremendous change at the very time when so large a part of the free world is in the flux of revolutionary movements, provides communism with what it sees as its golden opportunity. By the same token freedom is faced with difficulties of unprecedented scope and severity -- and opportunity as well.

Communism exploits the opportunity to intensify world unrest by every possible means. At the same time communism masquerades as the pattern of progress, as the path to economic quality, as the way to freedom from what it calls "Western imperialism," as the wave of the future. For the free world there is the challenge to convince a billion people in the less developed areas that there is a way of life by which they can have bread and the ballot, a better livelihood and the right to choose the means of their livelihood, social change and social justice -- in short, progress and liberty. The dignity of man is at stake. Communism is determined to win this contest -- freedom must be just as dedicated or the struggle could finally go against us. Though no shot would have been fired, freedom and democracy would have lost. This battle is now joined. The next decade will forecast its outcome.

● The fourth reality is that the military position and economic prosperity of the United States are interdependent with those of the rest of the free world. As I shall outline more fully below, our military strategy is part of a common defense effort involving many nations. The defense of the free world is strengthened and progress toward a more stable peace are advanced by the fact that powerful free world forces are established on territory adjoining the areas of Communist power. The deterrent power of our air and naval forces and our intermediate range missiles is materially increased by the availability of bases in friendly countries abroad. Moreover, the military strength of our country and

the needs of our industry cannot be supplied from our own resources. Such basic necessities as iron ore, bauxite for aluminum, manganese, natural rubber, tin and many other materials acutely important to our military and industrial strength are either not produced in our own country or are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet our needs. This is an additional reason why we must help to remain free the nations which supply these resources.

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The challenge that confronts us is broad and deep -- and will remain so for some time. Yet our gravest danger is not in these external facts but within ourselves -- the possibility that in complacent satisfaction with our present wealth, preoccupation with increasing our own military power we may fail to recognize the realities around us and to deal with them with the vigor and tenacity their gravity requires. We have the national capacity and the national program to surmount these dangers and many more. We have the strength of our free institutions, the productivity of our free economy, the power of our military forces, a foreign policy dedicated to freedom and respect for the right of others and the collective strength of our world-wide system of alliances.

The effectiveness of all these in meeting the challenge confronting us is multiplied by our Mutual Security Program -- a powerful and indispensable tool in dealing with the realities of the second half of the twentieth century. I should like to outline how the principal elements of this program will serve the vital interests of our country in Fiscal Year 1960.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

The Mutual Security Program which I propose for Fiscal Year 1960 is in the same pattern and has the same component parts as the program which the Congress enacted at the last session. To carry forward this program I ask \$3,929,995,000.

I ask these funds to attain the two basic objectives of the Mutual Security Program: military security and economic and political stability and progress.

THE MILITARY SHIELD

In view of the maintenance by the Communists of armed force far beyond necessary levels and the repeated evidences of willingness to use a portion of that force where the Communist leaders believe it would be a successful means to a Communist end, it is rudimentary good sense for the peoples of the free nations to create and maintain deterrent military strength. We do this not through choice but necessity. It is not in our nature to wish to spend our substance on weapons. We would like to see these outlays shifted to the economic benefit of our own Nation and our friends abroad striving for economic progress.

Because the need for military strength continues, we seek to build this strength where it can most effectively be developed, deploy it where it can most effectively be used and share the burden of its cost on as fair a basis as possible. To this end, we and over 40 other nations have joined together in a series of security pacts. Some of our allies and close friends have joined in other supporting agreements. We have also made certain individual undertakings such as the Middle East Resolution. Each of the free nations joined in this world-wide system of collective security contributes to the common defense in two ways: through the creation and maintenance of its individual forces; through the support of the collective effort.

For our own military forces, which form a major element in the total security pattern, I have asked the Congress to make available \$40.85 billion, to which must be added approximately \$2.8 billion for atomic programs, largely for defense purposes. For our contribution of military materiel and training assistance to the collective security effort, I now ask the Congress to make available \$1.6 billion. This amount is far below that needed for our share of the cost of improving, or even providing essential maintenance for the forces of our allies. It is a minimum figure necessary to prevent serious deterioration of our collective defense system.

These two requests, one for our own defense forces, the other for our share in supporting the collective system, are but two elements in a single defense effort. Each is essential in the plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for our national security. Each is recommended to you by the same Joint Chiefs, the same Secretary of Defense and the same Commander in Chief.

Dollar for dollar, our expenditures for the Mutual Security Program, after we have once achieved a reasonable military posture for ourselves, will buy more security than far greater additional expenditures for our own forces. Two fundamental purposes of our collective defense effort are to prevent general war and to deter Communist local aggression. We know the enormous and growing Communist potential to launch a war of nuclear destruction and their willingness to use this power as a threat to the free world. We know also that even local aggressions, unless checked, could absorb nation after nation into the Communist orbit -- or could flame into world war.

The protection of the free world against the threat or the reality of Soviet nuclear aggression or local attack rests on the common defense effort established under our collective security agreements. The protective power of our Strategic Air Command and our naval air units is assured even greater strength not only by the availability of bases abroad but also by the early warning facilities, the defensive installations and the logistic support installations maintained on the soil of these and other allies and friends for our common protection. The strategy of general defense is made stronger and of local defense is made possible by the powerful defensive forces which our allies in Europe, in the Middle East and the Far East have raised and maintain on the soil of their homelands, on the borders of the Communist world. These military forces, these essential bases and facilities constitute invaluable contributions of our partners to our common defense. On our part we contribute through our military assistance program certain basic military equipment and advanced weapons they need to make their own military effort fully effective but which they cannot produce or afford to purchase.

As we move into the age of missile weapons, this plan of collective security will grow in importance. Already intermediate range ballistic missiles are being deployed abroad. Our friends on whose territory these weapons are located must have the continued assurance of our help to their own forces and defense in order that they may continue to have the confidence and high morale essential to vigorous participation in the common defense effort. The funds I now ask for military assistance are to supply to these partners in defense essential conventional weapons and ammunition for their forces and the highly complex electronic equipment, missiles and other advanced weapons needed to make their role in the common defense effective. As already pointed out these funds are asked on a minimal basis. Continuation of a sufficient flow of materials and of sufficient training for the year can be attained only by some additional cannibalizing of the pipeline, already reduced to a point where flexibility is difficult.

To summarize, through the Mutual Security Program our friends among the free world nations make available to us for the use of our forces some 250 bases in the most strategic locations, many of them of vital importance. They support ground forces totaling more than five million men stationed at points where danger of local aggression is most acute, based on their own soil and prepared to defend their own homes. They man air forces of about 30,000 aircraft of which nearly 14,000 are jets, 23 times the jet strength of 1950 when the program started. They also have naval forces totaling 2,500 combat vessels with some 1,700 in active fleets or their supporting activities.

Over the years of our combined effort, these allies and friends have spent on these forces some \$141 billion, more than 6 times the \$22 billion we have contributed in military assistance. During calendar year 1958 they contributed \$19 billion of their own funds to the support of these forces. On our part we have created and maintain powerful mobile forces which can be concentrated in support of allied forces in the most distant parts of the world. We know it would be impossible for us to raise and maintain forces of equal strength and with the immeasurable value of strategic location. Without the strength of our allies our Nation would be turned into an armed camp and our people subjected to a heavy draft and an annual cost of many billions of dollars above our present military budget.

Because the military assistance program is a vital part of our total defense, and to be certain that it serves its intended purpose fully and effectively, I have appointed a bipartisan committee of prominent Americans of the highest competence to examine this program and its operation thoroughly. I have asked them to make a report of their findings on the program, including its proper balance with economic assistance. Since its formation in late November of last year, the committee has been vigorously pursuing

its study, including personal visits to all major areas where military assistance is being rendered. The committee has already indicated to me that it will recommend an increase in the level of commitments for vital elements of the military assistance program, primarily for the provision of weapons to the NATO area. I expect to receive its written interim report shortly. I will, of course, give this report my most careful attention and will then make such further recommendations as are appropriate.

MAINTAINING ECONOMIC STABILITY

While our own and our allies' military efforts provide a shield for freedom, the economic phases of our Mutual Security Program provide the means for strengthening the stability and cohesion of free nations, limiting opportunities for Communist subversion and penetration, supporting economic growth and free political institutions in the newly independent countries, stimulating trade and assuring our own Nation and our allies of continuing access to essential resources. Two of these programs, Defense Support and Special Assistance, are specifically directed towards helping maintain order, stability and, in certain countries, economic progress, where these are of material importance to the welfare of the United States itself.

Defense Support: For most of our allies and friends the cost of the share which they bear of the common defense effort constitutes a heavy burden on their economies. Our NATO allies in Western Europe bear this entire economic burden themselves, receiving from us only advanced weapons and other essential items of military equipment and certain training. But for others, the burden of defense vastly exceeds their limited resources. They therefore are forced to turn to us for economic help in maintaining political and economic stability.

We supply this assistance through our defense support program to 12 nations in which we are helping to arm large military forces. Eleven of these nations -- Greece, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, the Philippines, the Republics of China and Korea -- lie along or are narrowly separated from the very boundaries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, subjected daily to the pressures of its enormous power. Several of them are also the sites of major U.S. military installations. The twelfth, Spain, is the strategically located site of other bases used by the United States. Together these 12 nations are supporting three million armed forces -- nearly one-half of the total forces of the free world. Despite their proximity to Communist forces, most of these nations have pledged themselves to the world-wide collective defense plan. Greece and Turkey are among our NATO allies. Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines are among our SEATO allies and Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam are protected through SEATO. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are active members of the Baghdad Pact which forms a connecting link of free world defenses between NATO and SEATO. Korea, the Republic of China, and the Philippines are joined with us in special mutual defense agreements.

For defense support, to make possible the needed contributions of these 12 nations to the common defense, I ask \$835 million. I ask the Congress to recognize these economic needs of our partners and to provide the full amount I request. Over two-thirds of this sum will be used for Turkey, Viet-Nam, Taiwan and Korea. These courageous and strategically located nations -- three of them the free areas of divided nations -- are directly faced by heavy concentrations of Communist military power. Together they contribute nearly two million armed forces in the very front lines of the free world's defenses. These nations depend for survival on our defense support program. The remaining third of the funds will be for the eight other nations which rely on this help to enable them to make their valuable contributions to the common defense without serious harm to their economies. These nations are contributing heavily to the defense effort in keeping with their abilities. Reducing the defense support we provide them will compel a reduction in the forces we wish them to maintain in our common defense or place a heavy additional burden on the already low standards of living of their people.

Special Assistance. There are a number of other nations and areas of the world whose need is so great and whose freedom and stability are so important to us that special assistance to them is essential. In North Africa, for example, the newly independent Arab nation, Tunisia, is struggling to improve the economic and social conditions of its people while under strong external

pressures. Its neighbors, Morocco and Libya, are also striving to build economic progress upon their newly acquired political independence. Another new nation, the Sudan, is an important link between the Arab world and rapidly growing Central Africa and is intently working to maintain its independent course of progress in the face of strong Communist and other outside pressures. These nations are all new outposts of freedom in whose success we are deeply interested.

During the last year, as I have mentioned, Jordan has been subjected to severe pressures. Should Jordan be overwhelmed, the peace and stability of the Middle East would be endangered. But with its very limited internal resources, Jordan desperately needs continued substantial outside help. West Berlin is a solitary outpost of freedom back of the Iron Curtain. In addition to the firm support which we and our NATO allies have assured West Berlin in the face of current Soviet threats, it is important that we show our support of its people by continuing our economic assistance to the beleaguered city.

Programs for Health: I have on several occasions during the recent past sought to focus public attention on the great opportunity open to the United States in the field of health. The United States will continue to support and promote the accelerating international fight against disease in the coming fiscal year. The great campaign to eradicate the world's foremost scourge, malaria, is moving into its peak period of activity and need for special assistance funds. Of more than a billion people formerly exposed to the disease, half have now been protected and the movement is gaining strength and momentum as a true international effort. The substantial progress of this campaign as well as modern medical potential generally have opened new vistas of the conquest of mass disease through pooling of efforts.

I ask the Congress to make available funds to continue the program for development of medical research programs begun last year by the World Health Organization with the help of a grant from the United States. I also propose that the United States explore whether practical and feasible means can be found whereby progress can be made toward equipping those nations whose needs are greatest to provide in a reasonable time pure drinking water for their people as a method of attack on widespread water-borne diseases.

Added to the health programs now being carried on by our bilateral programs and through our voluntary contributions to the United Nations, these new programs will raise the health activities proposed for Fiscal Year 1960 under the Mutual Security Program to a total value of some \$84 million, exclusive of loans by the Development Loan Fund in this field. The total effort of the United States in the field of international health, including among other activities those conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will approximate 100 million dollars.

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For the nations I have mentioned and several others, for West Berlin, for such programs as those for health, for support to certain of our American-sponsored schools abroad and for our contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force I ask \$272 million in Special Assistance funds. I believe that the close examination which I expect the Congress to give each of these special needs will show that this request is conservative.

AIDING ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The requests for funds for defense support and special assistance which I have outlined thus far are directed primarily at maintaining political and economic stability. But in our dynamic world of multiple revolutions this is far from enough. In many nations of Asia and Africa per capita incomes average less than \$100 a year. Life expectancies are half those of the more advanced nations. Literacy averages 25 percent. Affected by the revolutionary drives which are sweeping their regions, the peoples of the areas will tolerate these conditions no longer -- and they should not. They are intently determined to progress -- and they deserve to do so. If they cannot move forward, there will be retrogression and chaos, the injurious effects of which will reach our own shores. These newly independent peoples look to their present generally moderate governments for leadership to progress. If they do not find it, they will seek other leadership, possibly extremists whose advent to power would not only endanger the liberties of their own people but could adversely affect others, including ourselves. Above all, these people must have hope that they

can achieve their economic goals in freedom, with free institutions and through a working partnership with other citizens of the free world.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Communist China are intently aware of the great revolutionary surges in these less developed areas, many of which are on the borders of the Communist bloc. Seeing in these new trends an historic opportunity, they have reversed their attitude of hostility to all nations not under their direct control. Five years ago they entered on a great diplomatic and economic campaign of wooing the new nations of Asia and Africa, even attempting to push their drive into Latin America. I reported on this campaign of trade and aid in my message to the Congress last year. It has increased in intensity in the intervening time. Communist bloc military and economic credits to 17 selected nations exceeded a billion dollars in 1958 alone, bringing the present total to \$2.4 billion. The number of technicians supplied to 17 countries of Asia and Africa rose from 1,600 in 1957 to 2,800 in 1958.

Our own programs of technical cooperation and capital assistance are not mere responses to Communist initiatives. The reverse is true. This year will mark the tenth anniversary of our Point Four program. Capital assistance for development has been flowing to nations needing our help for many years. Even if the Communist bloc should revert tomorrow to its previous icy treatment of all free peoples, we would continue the warmth of our interest in and help to their determined efforts to progress. Nevertheless, it is imperative that we understand the real menace of the Communist economic offensive. The great contest in half the globe, the struggle of a third of the world's people, is to prove that man can raise his standard of living and still remain free -- master of his individual destiny and free to choose those who lead his government. The Communist economic offensive presents the grave danger that a free nation might develop a dependence on the Communist bloc from which it could not extricate itself. This must not happen. We and other nations of the free world must provide assurance that no nation will be compelled to choose between bread and freedom.

The United States is determined to do its part in providing this assurance. For this purpose, in addition to channels of private investment and existing financing institutions, we have created two carefully designed instruments of national policy: the technical cooperation program and the Development Loan Fund.

Technical Cooperation: To carry on our technical cooperation program some 6,000 skilled American men and women are now working in 49 countries and nine dependent territories which have asked our help. They are advising high officials on problems of administering new governments. They are helping farmers raise their incomes by teaching them better methods of cultivation, irrigation and fertilization and by introducing more productive seeds, poultry and livestock. They are planning with local scientists for uses of atomic power and isotopes. They are attacking disfiguring and debilitating diseases and helping to increase the health and vigor of untold millions. They are helping to organize the educational systems which will bring literacy and the knowledge which is the power for progress. In order to transfer our modern technical knowledge even more effectively, we will bring next year over 10,000 of the rising leaders of the less developed areas to study in the United States or in specially developed training programs in other countries.

To provide for the work of our technicians abroad and for these training programs I ask \$179.5 million for fiscal year 1960. The increase in this sum over the current year is to expand programs recently begun in the newly independent and emerging countries of Africa, to intensify activity in Asian nations and to augment substantially cooperative programs with countries of Latin America.

I also ask \$30 million to be available for our contribution to the companion technical cooperation and special projects programs of the United Nations, initiated by our own Government. I anticipate that increasing contributions by other members in the year 1960 will call for this increased contribution on our part.

As in recent years, I believe we should continue our annual contribution of \$1.5 million to the technical cooperation program of the Organization of American States.

The Development Loan Fund: Administrative and technical skills, though essential to economic growth, cannot of themselves make possible the rate of progress demanded of their governments by the peoples of the newly independent nations. For this progress

they must have capital -- capital for the roads, telecommunications, harbors, irrigation and electric power which are the substructure of economic progress and for the steel mills, fertilizer plants and other industries which are fundamental to general economic growth. Just as in the early decades of our national development we depended upon the more highly developed nations of that period -- England, France and others -- for capital essential to our growth, so do the new nations of this era depend on us and others whose economies are well established.

Two years ago the Congress, the Executive Branch, and several distinguished private organizations reexamined the needs of the newly independent nations for outside development capital and of the then existing sources. The independent but unanimous conclusion of these studies was that existing sources were and for the foreseeable future would be inadequate to meet even the most pressing needs. They recommended that there be established a new institution to provide long-term credits on flexible terms. In the light of these findings, I recommended to the Congress and it established the Development Loan Fund, an agency of the United States Government especially designed to advance loans on a businesslike basis for sound projects which cannot find financing from private or established governmental sources.

The Development Loan Fund in its little more than a year of active operation has established the sound and useful position that was foreseen for it. In this short time it has taken under consideration \$2.8 billion in screened requests for loans. It has later determined that some \$600 million were unacceptable or more appropriate for private or other public financing. Of its total capital of \$700 million thus far made available by the Congress, it had by mid-February 1959 committed \$684 million for loans to projects in 35 countries. For all practical purposes it is now out of funds for further loan commitments and has before it applications totaling over \$1.5 billion with more being received almost daily.

In order that the fund may continue to meet the most urgent needs of the nations depending on us, I have asked the Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$225 million to be available in the fiscal year 1959. This appropriation is under authorizations previously made but not used.

When I made my original recommendation to the Congress in 1957 for the establishment of the Development Loan Fund I urged that it be provided with capital for three years of operation and stated that based on observation of its progress within that period I would ask for longer-term capitalization commencing in fiscal year 1961. The Congress chose to authorize capital initially for two years of operation. I now ask that the Congress authorize and appropriate \$700 million to become available in FY 1960, the third year of the fund. This sum will allow the fund a level of activity no higher than it established in its first year of operation. Consideration should continue to be given to capitalization procedures that will allow better long range planning.

Private Investment: These governmental programs of technical cooperation and capital financing of course only augment the investment in progress which comes from private sources. But they are indispensable and probably will be for a number of years because private investment, though very significant in the Western Hemisphere, does not and cannot in the near future be expected to supply more than a fraction of the capital needed by the new nations of Asia and Africa. In order to encourage increased private investment in these areas, our Government has already undertaken a system of guaranties against loss from non-convertibility of foreign currency receipts and from expropriation, confiscation, and war. To further stimulate such investment, I now request that legislation be enacted to allow similar guaranties against risks of revolution, insurrection, and related civil strife. I propose also that the Congress double the availability of such guaranties.

CONTINGENCY FUND AND OTHER PROGRAMS

The experience of this year has shown, as in the past, that there will arise each year contingencies for which funds will be urgently needed -- but which cannot be foreseen at all or with sufficient clarity to program in advance. For the current year I asked \$200 million for such eventualities. Heavy demands, arising from the crises in the Middle East and from needs elsewhere, have already been made on the \$155 million appropriated -- with several months of the fiscal year remaining. I still believe that \$200 million is the smallest sum which safety and prudence recommend and I ask that this sum be provided for fiscal year 1960.

I recommend that we continue our support of the United Nations Children's Fund, our help in the resettlement of refugees from communism, our program of atoms-for-peace and certain other small programs we are now engaged in. The International Cooperation Administration will need an increase in its administrative funds, particularly to help obtain more persons of high qualifications for service abroad and to strengthen our representation at key posts in Africa and Latin America. For all these purposes I ask \$112 million.

SOME FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

The total sum I request for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1960, \$3,929,995,000 is slightly less than I asked last year. Each category and item in it has been weighed in terms of the contribution it will make to the achievement of the important objectives the program is designed to serve. The total amount is well under one percent of the gross national product our country will enjoy in the coming year. It is approximately 5 percent of our national budget. The greater part will go for military equipment to our allies and for economic support directly related to defense. The remainder, for aid to the economic growth we are most anxious to promote amounts to less than 2 percent of our national budget, under one-third of one percent of our national production. At the end of the present fiscal year the military assistance pipeline will be at the lowest level in its history and will be further reduced by next year's expenditure which will substantially exceed the new appropriation I am now asking. The economic assistance pipeline will, as in recent years, be barely enough to keep the program flowing without serious interruption.

The true measure of this national security program is what we have gotten and will get for our expenditures and what the cost would be without it. Over the years we have received returns many times the value of our investment. Our first great work, the Marshall Plan, cost less than projected, ended on time, and revived Western Europe from the destruction of the war to a group of thriving nations, now among our best customers and strongest allies, many of whom are now joining with us in assistance to the newly independent nations.

Our military and economic aid has been indispensable to the survival and gradual progress of nations after nations around the perimeter of Asia from Greece to Korea and others in Africa and our own hemisphere. When I hear this program described as a

"give-away" or "aid to foreigners at the expense of domestic programs," I wonder what sort of America we would have today -- whether any funds would be available for any domestic programs -- whether all of our substance would not today be devoted to building a fortress America -- if we had not had such a program: if the key nations of Europe had been allowed to succumb to communism after the war, if the insurrectionists had been allowed to take over Greece, if Turkey had been left to stand alone before Soviet threats, if Iran had been allowed to collapse, if Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia were now in Communist hands, if the Huk had taken control in the Philippines, if the Republic of Korea were now occupied by Communist China. That none of these tragedies occurred, that all of these nations are still among the free, that we are not a beleaguered people is due in substantial measure to the Mutual Security Program.

CONCLUSION

The realities of this era indicate all too clearly that the course of our country will be deeply affected by forces at work outside our borders. These forces if left to exploitation by extremists will inevitably lead to changes destructive to us. Yet with wisdom and tenacity it lies within our power to frustrate or to shape these forces so that the peoples directly concerned and our own nation may be benefited.

We cannot safely confine Government programs to our own domestic progress and our own military power. We could be the wealthiest and the most mighty nation and still lose the battle of the world if we do not help our world neighbors protect their freedom and advance their social and economic progress. It is not the goal of the American people that the United States should be the richest nation in the graveyard of history.

In the world as it is today -- and as it will be for the foreseeable future -- our Mutual Security Program is and will be both essential to our survival and important to our prosperity. It not only rests upon our deepest self-interest but springs from the idealism of the American people which is the true foundation of their greatness. If we are wise we will consider it not as a cost but as an investment -- an investment in our present safety, in our future strength and growth, and in the growth of freedom throughout the world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER REPORTS ON BERLIN CRISIS, NATION'S DEFENSES

Following is a partial text of President Eisenhower's March 16 radio-television address to the Nation on the Berlin crisis and the state of United States defenses:

Tonight I want to talk with you about two subjects:

One is about a city that lies 4000 miles away. It is West Berlin. In a divided world it has been, for a decade, a symbol of freedom. But recently its name has come to symbolize, also, the efforts of imperialistic communism to divide the free world, to throw us off balance and to weaken our will for making certain of our collective security.

Next, I shall talk to you about the state of our Nation's posture of defense and the free world's capacity to meet the challenges that the Soviets incessantly pose to peace and to our own security.

First, West Berlin...

Let's begin with a brief review of recent history. We first acquired rights and responsibilities in West Berlin as a result of World War II. Even before the war ended, when the defeat and capitulation of Nazi Germany were in sight, the Allied Powers, including the Soviet Union, signed agreements defining the areas of occupation in Germany and Berlin which they would assume. As a result, Germany and the City of Berlin were each divided into four zones, occupied by American, British, French and Soviet troops.

Under the wartime agreements I have mentioned, the Western Allies entered into occupation of West Berlin and withdrew our armies from the Soviet Zone. Accordingly, the boundary of the Soviet Zone, like our presence in Berlin, was established upon the basis of these same agreements. Also by agreement among the occupying powers, the Western Allies -- the United States,

the United Kingdom, and France -- were guaranteed free access to Berlin....

At the end of World War II our announced purpose and that of our wartime associates was the pacification and eventual unification of Germany under freedom. We jointly agreed to undertake this task. Ever since that time, the United States has continuously recognized the obligation of the Allied Governments under international law to reach a just peace settlement with Germany and not to prolong the occupation of Germany unnecessarily. The public record demonstrates clearly that such a settlement has been frustrated only by the Soviets. It quickly became evident that Soviet leaders were not interested in a free unified Germany, and were determined to induce or force the Western Powers to leave Berlin....

The current Berlin effort of the Soviets falls within the pattern of this basic purpose. The first instance of unusual pressure, clearly evidencing these purposes, came in 1948 when the Communists imposed a blockade to force the protecting Western troops out of Berlin and to starve the people of the city into submission. This plan failed. A free people and a dramatic airlift broke the back of the Communists' scheme.

In the end the Communists abandoned the blockade and concluded an agreement in 1949 with the Western powers, reconfirming our right of unrestricted access. Then, last November, the Soviets announced that they intended to repudiate these solemn obligations....

The Soviet government has also announced its intention to enter into a peace treaty with the East German puppet regime. The making of this treaty, the Soviets assert, will deny our occupation rights and our rights of access. Both morally and legally it is,

of course, clear that no so-called "peace treaty" between the Soviets and the East German regime can have any effect upon our rights.

The Soviet threat has since been repeated several times, accompanied by various and changing suggestions for dealing with the status of the city. Their proposals have included a vague offer to make the Western part of Berlin -- though not the Eastern part, which the Soviets control -- a so-called "free city". It is by no means clear what West Berlin would be free from, except perhaps freedom itself. It would not be free from the ever present danger of Communist domination. No one, certainly not the two million West Berliners, can ignore the cold fact that this part of Berlin is surrounded by many divisions of Soviet and Eastern German troops and by territory governed by authorities dedicated to eliminating freedom from the area.

As a matter of principle, the United States cannot accept the right of any government to break, by itself, solemn agreements to which we, with others, are parties. But in the Berlin situation, both free people and principle are at stake.

What, then, are the fundamental choices we have in this situation?

First, of course, there is the choice which the Soviet rulers themselves would like us to make. They hope that we can be frightened into abdicating our rights -- which are indeed responsibilities -- to help establish a just and peaceful solution to the German problem -- rights which American and Allied soldiers purchased with their lives. We have no intention of forgetting our rights or of deserting a free people. Soviet rulers should remember that free men have, before this, died for so-called "scraps of paper" which represented duty and honor and freedom.

The shirking of our responsibilities would solve no problems for us. It would mean the end of all hopes for a Germany under government of German choosing. It would raise, among our friends the most serious doubts about the validity of all the international agreements and commitments we have made with them in every quarter of the globe. One result would be to undermine the mutual confidence upon which our entire system of collective security is founded. This, the Soviets would greet as a great victory over the West. Obviously, this choice is unacceptable to us.

SECOND CHOICE: POSSIBILITY OF WAR

The second choice which the Soviets have compelled us to face, is the possibility of war. Certainly, the American and Western peoples do not want war. Global conflict under modern conditions could mean the destruction of civilization. The Soviet rulers, themselves, are well aware of this fact. But all history has taught us the grim lesson that no nation has ever been successful in avoiding the terrors of war by refusing to defend its rights -- by attempting to placate aggression. Whatever risk of armed conflict may be inherent in the present Berlin situation. It was deliberately created by the Soviet rulers.

The justice of our position is attested by the fact that it is ardently supported with virtual unanimity by the people of West Berlin.

The risk of war is minimized if we stand firm. War would become more likely if we gave way and encouraged a rule of terrorism rather than a rule of law and order. Indeed, this is the peace policy which we are striving to carry out throughout the world. In that policy is found the world's best hope for peace.

Our final choice is negotiation, even while we continue to provide for our security against every threat. We are seeking meaningful negotiation at this moment. The United States and its Allies stand ready to talk with Soviet representatives at any time and under any circumstances which offer prospects of worthwhile results. We have no selfish material aims in view. We seek no domination over others -- only a just peace for the world and particularly, in this instance, for the people most involved.

We are ready to consider all proposals which may help to reassure and will take into account the European peoples affected. We are willing to listen to new ideas and are prepared to present others. We will do everything within our power to bring about serious negotiations and to make these negotiations meaningful.

Yet there must be a clear understanding of what we cannot do. We cannot try to purchase peace by forsaking two million free people of Berlin. We cannot agree to any permanent and

compulsory division of the German nation, which would leave Central Europe a perpetual powder mill, even though we are ready to discuss with all affected nations any reasonable methods for its eventual unification.

We cannot recognize the asserted right of any nation to dishonor its international agreements whenever it chooses. If we should accept such a contention the whole process of negotiation would become a barren mockery. We must not, by weakness or irresolution, increase the risk of war.

Finally, we cannot, merely for the sake of demonstrating so-called "flexibility" accept any agreement or arrangement which would undermine the security of the United States and its Allies. The Soviet note of March 2 appears to be a move toward negotiation on an improved basis. We would never negotiate under a dictated time limit or agenda, or on other unreasonable terms. We are, with our Allies, however, in view of the changed tone Soviet note, concerting a reply to that note. It is my hope that thereby all of us can reach agreement with the Soviets on an early meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers.

Assuming developments that justify a summer meeting at the summit, the United States would be ready to participate in this further effort.

Our position, then, is this: We will not retreat one inch from our duty. We shall continue to exercise our right of peaceful passage to and from West Berlin. We will not be the first to breach the peace; it is the Soviets who threaten the use of force to interfere with such free passage. We are ready to participate fully in every sincere effort at negotiation that will respect the existing rights of all and their opportunity to live in peace.

Today's Berlin difficulty is not the first stumbling block that international communism has placed along the road to peace... We have lived and will continue to live in a period where emergencies manufactured by the Soviets, follow one another like beads on a string. Whatever the length of that period, we shall have to remain continuously ready to repel aggression, whether it be political, economic or military....

We must avoid letting fear or lack of confidence turn us from the course that self-respect, decency and love of liberty point out. To do so would be to dissipate the creative energies of our people upon whom our real security rests. This we will never do. To build toward peace and maintain free world security will require action in every field of human enterprise. It can only be done by the nations of the Free World working together in close cooperation, adjusting their differences, sharing their common burdens, pursuing their common goals. We are carrying out just such an effort. We call it mutual security....

MUTUAL SECURITY LESSENS U. S. COSTS

If the United States, alone, had to carry the full burden of defending its interests from the Communist threat, we would have to draft a much larger portion of our manhood into the armed services, spend many more billions of treasure, and put a more intense strain on all our resources and capabilities. We would become more and more like a garrison state. Fortunately, we do not have to adopt such a desperate course. Nearly 50 nations have joined with us in a cooperative effort to protect freedom. This system of mutual security allows each nation to provide the forces which it is best able to supply.

What is the strength of these forces? What are we contributing to the joint effort? What can we count on from our Allies:

Let's look first at our own contribution. Let us look at it from the viewpoint of our own security. Of late I -- and I am sure the American people -- have heard or read conflicting claims about our defenses. We have heard that our military posture has been subordinated to a balanced budget, to the jeopardy of our national defense. We have heard that our defenses are presently -- or they will be sometime in the future -- inadequate to meet recurrent Communist threats. We have heard that more manpower in our forces than I have recommended is essential in the present circumstances, for psychological reasons if for no other.

My friends, such assertions as these are simply not true. They are without foundation. It is not likely, however, that such assertions will lead the Soviet Union to miscalculate our true strength -- and this is indeed fortunate. The design of our

defense is the product of the best composite judgment available for the fulfillment of our security needs.

We are devoting great sums for the maintenance of forces capable of nuclear retaliatory strikes. This capability is our indispensable deterrent to aggression against us. The central core of our deterrent striking force is our Strategic Air Command with its long-range bombers. They are reinforced by naval aircraft and missiles of varying types, and tactical fighter bombers. This array will soon include weapons of even greater power and effectiveness. The capacity of our combined striking forces represents an almost unimaginable destructive power. It is protected by a vast early warning system and powerful air defense forces.

More and more this great retaliatory force will feature intermediate as well as long-range missiles capable of reaching any target on earth. As we steadily go through the transition period from bomber to missile as the backbone of this striking force, we nevertheless continue replacing bombers, powerful as we know them now to be, with others of greater power, range and speed. In this way we take care of the needs of this year and those immediately ahead, even as we plan, develop and build for the future.

We are engaged in an endless process of research, development and production to equip our forces with new weapons. This process is tremendously costly, even should we consider it only in terms of money. If we are to master the problem of security over a prolonged period of time, we cannot forever borrow from the future to meet the needs of the present. Therefore, we must concentrate our resources on those things we need most, minimizing those programs that make less decisive contributions to our Nation. Effective defense comes first.

Today there is no defense field to which we are devoting more talents, skill and money than that of missile development.

I'd like to have you look at three lists of missiles. The first list shows 17 different types of missile now in use by our armed forces. The second list shows missiles that will be available for use in 1959. There are 11 different types. The third list shows 13 more types of missiles now in the research and development stages. In all there 41 types of missiles.

There is, of course, a constant parade of improvement, with newer and better weapons constantly crowding out the older and less efficient ones.... We must never become frozen in obsolescence.

In addition to the forces comprising our retaliatory striking power, we have potent and flexible naval, ground and amphibious elements. We have a growing array of nuclear-powered ships, both submarines and surface vessels.

World-wide deployment of Army divisions, including missile units, increases the ability of the U.S. Army and the Marines to rapidly apply necessary force to any troubled area. At home, the Strategic Army Corps is ready and able to move promptly as needed to any area of the world.

ADEQUATE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

I believe the American people want, are entitled to, can definitely pay for, now have and will continue to have a modern, effective and adequate military establishment. In this over-all conviction, I am supported by the mass of the best military opinion I can mobilize, and by scientific and every other kind of talent that is giving its attention to a problem to which I personally have devoted a lifetime.

As all thoughtful citizens know, our own security requires the supplemental and reinforcing strength provided by the Free World's total. In the Far East, nations with which we are associated in a common defense system have over a million trained soldiers standing watch over the free world frontiers. In Europe, the efforts of fifteen nations are united to support freedom. In global totals, our friends are contributing over 200 ground divisions, 30,000 aircraft, and 2500 combatant naval vessels to the task of defending the free world. For every soldier we have under arms, our free world allies have five.

Through each of these stout efforts we strengthen the bonds of freedom. Our mutual security program supports this joint undertaking by helping to equip our partners with the weapons they cannot by themselves provide, and by helping them keep their economies strong.

This mutual effort provides a constructive, long-term answer to the recurrent crises engineered by the Communists.... It is America's strongest instrument for positive action in the world today.

Last Friday I sent to the Congress a special message presenting my recommendations for this important part of our defense and security program for the coming year. In my judgment, there is no better means of showing our resolution, our firmness, and our understanding of the Communist challenge than to support this program in full measure.

These funds are vital to our national and free world security. Any misguided effort to reduce them below what I have recommended weakens the sentries of freedom wherever they stand. In this conviction, also, I am supported by the military experts of our Government.

Fellow Americans, of one thing I am sure; that we have the courage and capacity to meet the stern realities of the present and the future. We need only to understand the issues and to practice the self-discipline that freedom demands. Our security shield is the productivity of our free economy, the power of our military forces, and the enduring might of a great community of nations determined to defend their freedom.

We have been, from the beginning, a free people -- people who by their spiritual and moral strength and their love of country provide the main-spring for all we have done, are doing, and will do. In these truths we place our faith. Together with our allies we stand firm wherever the probing finger of an aggressor may point. Thus we lessen the risk of aggression; thus we shall with resolution and courage, struggle ever forward to the dream of a just and permanent peace....

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

March 3 -- Letters to House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, president of the Senate, requesting Congress to establish a Special Commission on Telecommunications, composed of five members appointed by the President, to "undertake a thorough and comprehensive study of the Government's role" in the telecommunications field.

March 7 -- Letter to Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming reconstituting the Federal Council on Aging at the Cabinet level; Mr. Eisenhower designated as members the Secretaries of HEW, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Treasury and the Administrators of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and Veterans Administration. He directed the Council to review and recommend changes in Federal programs for the aging and to submit a preliminary report by Sept. 30, 1959.

March 10 -- Statement greeting President Jose Maria Lemus of El Salvador upon his arrival in Washington.

March 10 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Howard S. Cullman, U.S. commissioner general for the 1958 Brussels Fair.

March 10 -- Statement and proclamation establishing mandatory oil import controls. (Weekly Report p. 400)

March 11 -- Executive order providing for inspection of tax returns by the Senate Government Operations Committee during the 86th Congress.

March 13 -- Order making March 12-13 holidays for Federal employees in Hawaii.

March 13 -- Joint statement by President Eisenhower and President Lemus upon conclusion of the latter's state visit to Washington.

March 13 -- Executive order establishing a Federal Council for Science and Technology, to be headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., special Presidential assistant for science and technology.

March 13 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Jerome D. Fenton as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

March 14 -- Letters to Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee rejecting a Tariff Commission recommendation for an increase in import duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar; the President said he had concluded that escape clause relief was not warranted.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 1343 -- Amend section 105(b) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Chavez (D N. M.), Carlson (R Kan.), Kerr (D Okla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1395 -- Enable producers to provide a supply of turkeys adequate to meet needs of consumers, to maintain orderly marketing conditions and to promote and expand the consumption of turkeys and turkey products. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Yarbrough (D Texas), Jackson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Symington (D Mo.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Curtis (R Neb.), Moss (D Utah), Beall (R Md.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/12/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 5373 -- Amend section 105(b) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5378 -- Re acreage allotments for durum wheat. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5384 -- Similar to HR 5373. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5385 -- Similar to HR 5373. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5388 -- Similar to HR 5373. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5407 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal year 1959 under special milk program. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5408 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal years 1959, 1960, and 1961 under special milk program. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5410 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to acquire additional food commodities for distribution to needy persons. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5413 -- Increase and extend special milk program for children. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5414 -- Similar to HR 5413. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5418 -- Similar to HR 5373. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5427 -- Similar to HR 5373. MONTOYA (D N. M.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5428 -- Similar to HR 5373. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5429 -- Similar to HR 5373. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5430 -- Similar to HR 5413. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5432 -- Similar to HR 5373. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/9/59.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through March 13, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,398	5,700
Joint Resolutions	77	309
Concurrent Resolutions	16	103
Simple Resolutions	91	209
TOTAL	1,582	6,321

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 1315 - 1398 HR 5373 - 5691
Resolutions	S J Res 69 - 77 S Con Res 14 - 16 S Res 91 H J Res 292 - 309 H Con Res 99 - 103 H Res 201 - 209

- HR 5433 -- Similar to HR 5413. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5438 -- Similar to HR 5373. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5441 -- Provide for further research re new and improved uses which offer expanding markets for farm and forest products; assist States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5442 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in State of Iowa to city of Keosauqua. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 3/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5443 -- Similar to HR 5378. SHORT (R N. D.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5450 -- Similar to HR 5373. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5487 -- Similar to HR 5413. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5511 -- Provide that all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in and to certain property acquired under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act be granted to the State wherein the land is located. MONTOYA (D N. M.) -- 3/10/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5514 -- Similar to HR 5511. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5517 -- Establish a Commission on Country Life. ROBISON (R N. Y.) -- 3/10/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5582 -- Similar to HR 5373. MAHON (D Texas) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5583 -- Enable producers to provide a supply of turkeys adequate to meet the needs of consumers; maintain orderly marketing conditions, and promote and expand consumption of turkeys and turkey products. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/11/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5600 -- Similar to HR 5413. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5604 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal years 1959, 1960, and 1961 under special milk program. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 3/12/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5613 -- Similar to HR 5413. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5614 -- Similar to HR 5583. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5615 -- Similar to HR 5373. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5665 -- Establish a Firefighting Air Corps in Forest Service. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 5669 -- Similar to HR 5373. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 3/13/59.
- H Res 208 -- Re Rural Electrification Administration contracts. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/11/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 5676 -- Make appropriations for government of D. C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/13/59 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 1342 -- Create a Federal Limited Profit Mortgage Corporation to assist in the provision of housing for moderate-income families and for elderly persons. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 3/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1360 -- Authorize Dunn Center Special School District No. 29, N. D. to apply and receive payments for certain fiscal years under provisions of P. L. 874, 81st Congress, providing financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities. LANGER (R N. D.), Young (R N. D.) -- 3/10/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5382 -- Expand public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 5411 -- Provide financial assistance for support of public schools by appropriating funds to States to be used for constructing school facilities and for teachers' salaries. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5462 -- Provide a program of national health insurance. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5467 -- Assist States in certain surveying and planning re college facilities. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5635 -- Authorize a 5-year program of grants and scholarships for collegiate education in field of nursing. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5671 -- Similar to HR 5411. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 3/13/59.
- HR 5690 -- Amend U. S. Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a single woman can qualify for admission to a low-rent housing project and the age at which a woman can qualify her family for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 1316 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that minimum lump-sum death payment shall be \$255. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1322 -- Provide emergency food assistance to persons in areas of severe economic distress caused by unemployment. RANDOLPH (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1323 -- Authorize temporary unemployment benefits for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing unemployment compensation laws, and for individuals who were employed in noncovered employment. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Hart (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R. I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Byrd (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Williams (D N. J.) -- 3/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1341 -- Strengthen and improve State and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 3/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1394 -- Provide grants to States to assist them in informing and educating children in schools re harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol, and other potentially deleterious consumables. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Bennett (R Utah), Moss (D Utah) -- 3/12/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5375 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and disability freeze. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5376 -- Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5379 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5380 -- Extend by 6 months the period for which additional benefits may be paid under Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5381 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 5394 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5402 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for hospital construction in areas of severe Federal impact. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 5416 -- Provide evaluation of rehabilitation potentials and rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals who as a result thereof can achieve such ability of independent living as to dispense with need for expensive institutional care or who can dispense with or largely dispense with need of an attendant at home; assist in establishment of public and private nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5420 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5431 -- Provide a further increase in retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 3/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 5439 -- Similar to HR 5379. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5456 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5457 -- Establish a minimum reward for information leading to apprehension and conviction of violators of the Federal narcotic laws. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5461 -- Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon." approved March 4, 1907. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5507 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that compensation paid thereunder be based on wage rates currently in effect. MERROW (R N. H.) -- 3/10/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5532 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to provide increases in benefits. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5568 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5573 -- Amend section 110 of Social Security Amendments of 1956 to permit inclusion of certain additional income in computing social security benefits under the formula contained in that section. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5585 -- Provide for a 1-year extension of Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and to increase maximum aggregate amount payable under such act. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5597 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to child's insurance benefits continue after he attains age 18, for so long as he is regularly attending school. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5610 -- Similar to HR 5532. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5623 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that disability determinations (for purposes of disability insurance benefits and disability "freeze") hereafter be made by or under the direction of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare rather than by State agencies. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5626 -- Provide grants to States to assist them in informing and educating children in their schools about the harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol, and other potentially deleterious consumables. KING (D Utah) -- 3/12/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5632 -- Similar to HR 5380. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5634 -- Establish a program of economic relief for distressed areas through a system of loans and grants-in-aid. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 3/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 5640 -- Extend time during which certain individuals may continue to receive temporary unemployment compensation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5641 -- Similar to HR 5640. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5661 -- Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for safety of chemicals in cosmetics. DELANEY (D N. Y.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5663 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a fully insured individual may qualify for disability freeze and for disability insurance benefits with 20 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters occurred. FARBERSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 3/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5667 -- Similar to HR 5379. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/13/59.
- HR 5672 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 3/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5673 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5680 -- Similar to HR 5420. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/13/59.
- H J Res 293 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research; establish in Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research, to help mobilize the efforts of medical scientists, research workers, technologists, teachers, and members of health professions generally, in U. S. and abroad, for assault upon disease, disability, and impairments of man, and for improvement of health of man through international cooperation in research, research training, and research planning. CHIPFIELD (R Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 5426 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any territory over which the U. S. has jurisdiction under a treaty be regarded as a separate quota area. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5497 -- Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act, to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year. GLENN (R N. J.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S J Res 73 -- Extend an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1964 Olympic games at Detroit, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 3/9/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 5395 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946 to authorize retirement of participants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system after completion of 20 years of service irrespective of age. FISHER (D Texas) -- 3/9/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5455 -- Establish a national policy re U. S. citizens' travel abroad; establish a service within the Department of State which shall be responsible for direction, administration and execution of passport and travel documentation for American citizens and nationals in U. S. and abroad; prescribe procedures re issuance of passport; establish terms of validity of passports; establish fees for passports. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/9/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5465 -- Provide for establishment of a U. S. Foreign Service Academy. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/9/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5575 -- Provide for denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5621 -- Provide for appointment of an assistant to Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange-of-persons programs and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5636 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to provide for payment of certain American war damage claims. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 300 -- Extend an invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold the 1964 Olympic games in the U. S. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/11/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 101 -- Express sense of Congress re position of the U. S. A. in Berlin crisis. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 3/10/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 1344 -- Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with financial aid of, the U. S., for any Territory, or for D. C. COOPER (R Ky.), Case (R N. J.), Javits (R N. Y.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 3/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1345 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of such discrimination. COOPER (R Ky.), Case (R N. J.), Javits (R N. Y.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 3/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1384 -- Amend provisions of National Labor Relations Act and Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, re secondary boycotts. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1385 -- Prohibit inclusion of hot cargo provisions in collective bargaining contracts. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1386 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit exercise by States of jurisdiction over labor disputes to which such act applies but over which the National Labor Relations Board does not exercise jurisdiction. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1387 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to prohibit certain types of picketing. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5406 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5504 -- Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the U. S., for any Territory, or for D. C. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/10/59 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 5545 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 3/11/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5619 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. FARBERSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1364 -- Amend part IV of subtitle C of title 10, U. S. C., to authorize Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the naval oil shale reserves. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 3/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1373 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to transfer to Massachusetts Port Authority, an instrumentality of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain lands and improvements thereon comprising a portion of the "E" Street Annex, so-called, South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard in South Boston, Mass., in exchange for certain other lands. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1383 -- Require use of competitive bidding to greatest practicable extent in procurement of property and services by Armed Forces through establishment by Secretary of Defense of specific standards governing use of negotiated contracts for such procurement. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Bridges (R N. H.), Allott (R Colo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dwarshak (R Idaho) -- 3/12/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 5393 -- Authorize grades of major general and brigadier general in Medical Service Corps of Regular Army. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5399 -- Amend section 3(c) of Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide for granting of graduation leave to members of ROTC who are commissioned in Regular components and placed on active duty upon their graduation from college. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5405 -- Equalize pay of retired members of uniformed services. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5415 -- Authorize President to issue posthumously in name of George Washington a commission as General of the Army. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5434 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of the Holston Ordnance Works to State of Tennessee. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5466 -- Amend chapter 69 of title 10, U. S. C. to provide for advancement on retired list of members of Armed Forces who have been specially commended for performance of duty in combat. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5565 -- Amend section 401(b) of act of July 14, 1952, to permit applications for moving costs resulting from military public works projects to be filed either one year from date of acquisition or one year following date of vacating of property. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5569 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to authorize award of certain medals within 2 years after a determination by Secretary concerned that because of loss or inadvertence the recommendation was not processed. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5584 -- Clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368). RODINO (D N. J.) -- 3/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5595 -- Re relief of certain hospitals which received loans pursuant to Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5598 -- Similar to HR 5415. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5637 -- Amend section 217 of Social Security Act to provide that certain military or naval service not now creditable toward benefits under title II of such act may be counted toward such benefits if such service is not used in determining entitlement to, or the amount of military retired pay. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5638 -- Provide that in determining amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or re-tainer payable to any enlisted man, all service be counted which would have been counted for same purposes if he were a commissioned officer. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/12/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5639 -- Amend section 410 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that all retired members of uniformed services who served not less than 25 years on active duty, or who were retired for disability in excess of 50 percent, and who die after 1956 be considered to have died service-connected deaths. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5655 -- Authorize Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. ALGER (R Texas) -- 3/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5662 -- Amend section 1077 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide dental care for dependents of any member of a uniformed service residing with member at or near his duty station. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 5674 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/13/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS
HOUSE

- HR 5392 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide for payment of a pension of \$100 per month to World War I veterans who have attained the age of 60 years. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5397 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pensions to certain veterans and their dependents. GALLAGHER (D N. J.) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5398 -- Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and children at the same rates as apply in case of veterans of Spanish-American War. GALLAGHER (D N. J.) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5437 -- Amend title 38 of U. S. C. to provide a one-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5446 -- Provide for recovery of costs of building space utilized by Veterans' Canteen Service in Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5447 -- Extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in Republic of the Philippines. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5459 -- Increase amount of support of disabled soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the U. S. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5494 -- Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/10/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5506 -- Similar to HR 5494. MERRLOW (R N. H.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5518 -- Make eligible for retirement benefits, under certain conditions, former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the U. S., other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability while in the service of the U. S. during World War I. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5551 -- Amend section 1901 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide assistance to certain seriously disabled World War I veterans in obtaining an automobile or other conveyance. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5554 -- Amend title 38 of U. S. C. to provide that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service be presumed to be service connected. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 3/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5581 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to provide pensions for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5599 -- Amend section 106 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide veterans' benefits for female contract surgeons who served with Armed Forces during World War I. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 3/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5606 -- Amend subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide pension for widows and children of World War I veterans at same rates as apply in case of widows and children of Spanish-American War veterans; increase income limitations applicable thereto; eliminate annuities in compensation of such time. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 3/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5625 -- Permit a woman who is widow of two totally disabled veterans of World War I to receive benefits as the widow of either of such veterans. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5666 -- Provide chiropractic treatment when requested for veterans eligible for out patient medical care. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 3/13/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5678 -- Grant a pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are over 62 years of age. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/13/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- H J Res 307 -- Establish a temporary commission to study veterans' program of the U. S. in the Philippines. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 3/12/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 5612 -- Create a Science and Technology Agency; transfer to it certain existing agencies and functions of Federal Government. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 70 -- Provide for designation of August 27, 1959 as "Oil Industry Centennial Day". SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 75 -- Provide for designation of month of May of each year as "Senior Citizens Month". JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 77 -- Authorize President to proclaim week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.

- S Con Res 14 -- Re ceremonies in Rotunda in connection with statue of late Joseph Ward, of S. D. CASE (R S. D.), Mundt (R S. D.) -- 3/10/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 5500 -- Designate first day of May in each year as Friendship Day. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5538 -- Permit flying of flag of U. S. for 24 hours of each day on estate known as Terra Rubra, the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, in Carroll County, Md., and at grave of Key in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Md. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 294 -- Authorize President to proclaim week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 298 -- Authorize and request President to set aside and proclaim an appropriate day in each year as Teachers Day. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 299 -- Provide for designation of August 27, 1959 as Oil Industry Centennial Day. GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 304 -- Establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 306 -- Designate daffodil as national flower of U. S. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/12/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 309 -- Designate Nov. 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 3/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 100 -- Authorize and request President to set aside and proclaim an appropriate day as a national day of prayer for a cure for cancer. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 103 -- Commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of Florida and recognize the quadricentennial anniversary commission of that State. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 1332 -- Promote public confidence in integrity of Congress and executive branch CASE (R N. J.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/9/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S J Res 69 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. re equal rights for men and women. LANGER (R N. D.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 71 -- Amend Constitution to provide that people of D. C. be entitled to vote in presidential elections. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 72 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. providing for election of President and Vice President. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 76 -- Establish a commission to study and report on U. S. telecommunication resource with special attention to radio spectrum. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S Con Res 16 -- Provide for one general expenditure authorization act for each fiscal year. BYRD (D Va.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N. M.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N. H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N. C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Harke (D Ind.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lausche (D Ohio), Martin (R Iowa), Mundt (R S. D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Thurmond (D S. C.), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.) -- 3/11/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 91 -- Authorize a study of Federal Judicial System. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 3/9/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 5391 -- Create a joint congressional committee on salary adjustment DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/9/59 -- Rules.
- HR 5401 -- Require full disclosure of expenditures of Government and counterpart funds by Members of Congress traveling in overseas areas. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 3/9/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 5486 -- Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce, to avoid compliance with such orders. ALEXANDER (D N. C.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5498 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. GLENN (R N. J.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 295 -- Amend Constitution of U. S. reserving to States exclusive control over public schools. POFF (R Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 296 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U. S. re equal rights for men and women. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 301 -- Provide for printing copies of Cannon's Procedure in House of Representatives. JONES (D Mo.) -- 3/11/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 302 -- Similar to H J Res 296. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59.
- H J Res 305 -- Similar to H J Res 296. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/12/59.
- H J Res 308 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of U. S. providing for election of President and Vice President. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 99 -- Authorize Joint Economic Committee to conduct studies and investigations into problems of providing maximum employment. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/9/59 -- Rules.

- H Res 201 -- Print a report entitled "U. S. Foreign Aid, Its Purposes, Scope, Administration, and Related Information". LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 202 -- Consider HR 1. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/10/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 203 -- Consider HR 3293. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 3/10/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 204 -- Consider HR 3368. DELANEY (D N. Y.) -- 3/10/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 205 -- Consider HR 4221. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 3/10/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 206 -- Provide for expenses of studies and investigations authorized by H Res 182. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/10/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 207 -- Provide that William J. Randall, of Missouri, be elected a member of the House of Representatives Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/59 -- Agreed.
- H Res 209 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of feasibility of relating office allowances of Members to the workload of their offices. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/13/59 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1365 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize disposal of surplus property to certain welfare agencies. KEATING (R N. Y.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/10/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 1389 -- Establish Patent Office as an independent agency in executive branch of the Government. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 5383 -- Amend section 216 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of faculty and administrative staff at U. S. Merchant Marine Academy; establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 3/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 5419 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for retirement of the public debt. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5464 -- Amend section 138 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for reduction of the public debt by at least 10 percent of the estimated overall Federal receipts for each fiscal year. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/9/59 -- Rules.
- HR 5503 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to include promotion of maximum purchasing power at stable price levels as a continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 3/10/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5512 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 3/10/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5546 -- Amend so-called Buy-American Act to provide that Congress shall have right to disapprove certain contracts entered into by agencies of the Federal Government for purpose of acquiring articles, materials, or supplies from abroad. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 5552 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to make stability of prices an explicit part of the economic policy of Federal Government. OSTERTAG (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5572 -- Permit one-half of budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and to provide that one-half of such surplus be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5577 -- Establish a permanent Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5601 -- Provide that for purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5611 -- Provide for a survey of production of fertilizer by the Tennessee Valley Authority. ALGER (R Texas) -- 3/12/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5620 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in growth and development of the fine arts in the U. S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 5658 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to make maintenance of a reasonable stable price level an explicit aim of Federal economic policy. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 5688 -- Modify Reorganization Plan No. 11 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 3/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- H Con Res 102 -- Express sense of Congress re program for paying the national debt. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1324 -- Provide for licensing and bonding of collection agencies in D. C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1325 -- Provide for regulation of closing-out and fire sales in D. C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1326 -- Prescribe penalties for willful concealment of goods or merchandise on the premises of stores in D. C.; exempt certain persons having probable cause to believe such offenses have been committed, from civil liability in connection with apprehension of persons suspect thereof. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/9/59 -- District of Columbia.

- S 1352 -- Authorize enrolled members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation, N. D., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands of the reservation. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1370 -- Amend section 13 of D. C. Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1371 -- Repeal act approved March 3, 1897, and amend the act approved December 20, 1944, re fees for transcripts of birth and death certificates in D. C. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1372 -- Extend jurisdiction of Domestic Relations Branch of the Municipal Court for D. C. to cover adjudication of the interests of husband and wife in personal and real property in D. C. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1375 -- Set aside and reserve Mamaloose Island, Columbia River, Oregon, for use of The Dalles Dam project and transfer certain property to the Yakima Tribe of Indians in exchange therefor. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 5377 -- Provide for special roll of correction classifying and grouping as follows: landless and retaining trust property; certain bands of the Sioux Tribe of Indians to determine who is Indian and who is not. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5417 -- Provide economic assistance to the American Indians. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5424 -- Promote economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust the hairship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5454 -- Permit Indians to secure refunds of income taxes paid to the U. S. on income which was from allotted and restricted lands held in trust by the U. S. and which has been held exempt from Federal income tax. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5490 -- Provide for licensing of persons engaged in budget planning in D. C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/10/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 5519 -- Authorize use of the revolving loan fund for Indians to assist Klamath Indians during the period for terminating Federal supervision. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5520 -- Establish reciprocity between members of the Umatilla Indian Tribes and other Indian tribes in the matter of succession by will or inheritance to certain types of restricted or trust properties. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5534 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River near 14th Street in D. C. under act of July 16, 1946, as George Mason Memorial Bridge. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 5535 -- Amend act of October 24, 1951, to provide that police for National Zoological Park receive salaries at the same rate as officers and members of Metropolitan Police force of D. C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/11/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 5540 -- Provide for admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5549 -- Amend Code of Law for D. C. by modifying provisions re attachment and garnishment of wages, salaries, and commissions of judgment debtors. MULTEP (D N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 5561 -- Set aside and reserve Mamaloose Island, Columbia River, Ore., for use of The Dalles Dam project and transfer certain property to the Yakima Tribe of Indians in exchange therefor. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5633 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 re deduction expenses. MULTEP (D N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 5676 -- Make appropriations for government of D. C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/13/59 -- Appropriations.
- HR 5677 -- Provide for D. C. an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 3/13/59 -- District of Columbia.
- H J Res 297 -- Direct the Commissioners of D. C. to cause a study to be made of all factors involved in establishment, construction, and operation of heliports within D. C. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 3/10/59 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 1315 -- Incorporate the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1357 -- Extend copyright provisions of title 17 of U. S. C. to musical compositions produced without use of a conventional system of notations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1363 -- Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for the District of Colorado. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1378 -- Re maintenance and travel expenses of judges. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.

S 1380 -- Incorporate the Sea Cadet Corps of America. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bridges (R N. H.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 5396 -- Amend title 28 of U. S. C. to provide for transfer of cases between the district courts and the Court of Claims. FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5435 -- Extend Federal Tort Claims Act to members of the National Guard when engaged in training or duty under Federal law. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5448 -- Amend chapter 27 of title 35, U. S. C. re rights of the U. S. in certain patents. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5536 -- Amend section 12 of act of September 11, 1957. DANIELS (D N. J.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5560 -- Similar to HR 5536. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 3/11/59.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 1330 -- Amend act entitled "An act for relief of city of Fort Myers, Fla., and Lee County, Fla." approved July 22, 1958. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 1331 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of the public interest. CASE (R N. J.), Bush (R Conn.), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Javits (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 1346 -- Provide for establishment, equipment and maintenance of a nuclear energy-coal experiment station in coal regions of Eastern Kentucky. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1348 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project, in California. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1356 -- Amend act authorizing the disposal of certain obsolete Federal locks and dams in order to increase a certain authorization in such act re dam numbered 3 on the Big Sandy River, Kentucky. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 3/10/59 -- Public Works.
 S 1358 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to provide a headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park in general vicinity of Ashford, Wash. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1359 -- Revise boundaries of Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1362 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in U. S. through research and development by authorizing Secretary of Interior, acting through Bureau of Mines, to contract for coal research. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1388 -- Provide for establishment by Secretary of Interior of a Pacific Northwest Account. MURRAY (D Mont.), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Church (D Idaho), McGee (D Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1398 -- Provide that Administrator of General Services preserve works of art owned by U. S., restore such works of art which have deteriorated or become damaged, provide high standards of architectural design and decoration for Federal public buildings. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/12/59 -- Rules and Administration.
 S J Res 74 -- Consent to extension and renewal of the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas. JOHNSON (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 5400 -- Provide for preservation and development of the domestic fluor spar industry. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5404 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of Federal Government. JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/9/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5412 -- Amend act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to provide that lands conveyed under such act for State park purposes not be subject to the 640-acre limitation contained in such act. KING (D Utah) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5423 -- Provide for construction of a new Federal building in Springfield, Ill. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5444 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U. S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. STAGGER (D W. Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5453 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 3/9/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5460 -- Donate to pueblo of Isleta certain Federal property in State of New Mexico. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5463 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5488 -- Revise boundaries of Wright Brothers National Memorial, N. C. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5489 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley Compact. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 3/10/59 -- Judiciary.

HR 5495 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U. S. through research and development by authorizing Secretary of the Interior, acting through Bureau of Mines, to contract for coal research. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5496 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in U. S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5499 -- Provide for joint development of waterpower resources of the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, by the U. S. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co., to reduce expenditures of the U. S., to increase revenues of the U. S., to encourage the most widespread use of the power generated at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5501 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, to enter into an agreement with State of California re construction and operation of such unit. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5502 -- Amend act authorizing disposal of certain obsolete Federal locks and dams in order to increase a certain authorization in such act, re dam No. 3 on Big Sandy River, Ky. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 3/10/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5510 -- Authorize States to select certain public lands in exchange for State lands acquired by the U. S. MONTOYA (D N. M.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5513 -- Authorize States to select certain public lands in exchange for State lands acquired by the U. S. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5515 -- Amend 1956 act authorizing disposal of certain obsolete locks and dams on Big Sandy River, Ky. -- W. Va., for purpose of increasing authorization re dam No. 3 on Big Sandy River, Ky. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/10/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5521 -- Provide for joint development of water power resources of the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California, by the U. S. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co., to reduce expenditures of the U. S.; increase revenues of the U. S.; encourage widespread use of power generated at lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5523 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system for permanent good of the whole people. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5531 -- Provide that provisions of Natural Gas Act not apply to sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas. ALGER (R Texas) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 5533 -- Stabilize domestic market prices of lead and zinc. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 5541 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5550 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5553 -- Grant consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/11/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 5555 -- Recognize authority of the States re control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water within their boundaries. ROGERS (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5557 -- Provide for equalization of allotments on Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation in California. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5558 -- Re relief of Mill School District, San Bernardino County, Calif. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5563 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Bayou Lafourche, La. in interest of navigation. WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/11/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5564 -- Provide for improvement of Bayous Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin, La. WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/11/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5567 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, re acquisition by U. S. of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/11/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 5587 -- Recognize authority of States re control, appropriation, use or distribution of water within their boundaries. KING (D Utah) -- 3/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5596 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. DWYER (R N. J.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 5603 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5607 -- Provide for preservation and development of domestic fluor spar industry. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5608 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 5609 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 3/12/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 5618 -- Recognize authority of States re control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water within their boundaries. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5631 -- Provide for payments as incentives for production of manganese. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 5660 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 3/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5668 -- Promote mining and development research for beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum from domestic mines. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5670 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Wabash Valley compact. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 3/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5679 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, re acquisition by U. S. of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/13/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 5681 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct the San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif., to enter into an agreement with State of Calif. re construction and operation of such unit. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5682 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif., to enter into an agreement with State of Calif. re construction and operation of such unit. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5683 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works; establish Office of Water Pollution Control. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/13/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 5684 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif. to enter into an agreement with State of Calif. re construction and operation of such unit. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5685 -- Provide for preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as the result of construction of a dam. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5686 -- Provide for establishment, equipment, and maintenance of a nuclear energy-coal experiment station in coal regions of eastern Kentucky. SILER (R Ky.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5687 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, to enter into an agreement with State of California re construction and operation of such unit. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/13/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 303 -- Prohibit Tennessee Valley Authority from awarding certain contracts without prior approval of Committees on Public Works of the Senate and House of Representatives. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1329 -- Restore authority of Postmaster General to adjust postage rates for airmail weighing in excess of 8 ounces. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) (by request) -- 3/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1381 -- Amend Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) (by request) -- 3/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S Can Res 15 -- Re priority in temporary employment of persons in taking the 1960 census. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/10/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 5386 -- Provide for Government contribution toward personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in U. S. service and their dependents, to authorize payroll deductions for participants. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5387 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that certain service in the Coast and Geodetic Survey be considered to be military service for purposes of such act. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5522 -- Provide for certain survivors annuities in additional cases under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/10/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5537 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to change the position of elevator operator from level 2 to level 3 of postal field service schedule. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5570 -- Provide that President shall designate one agency of Federal Government to conduct all security investigations of civil officers and employees of the U. S. and of persons who apply for employment as such officers and employees. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5571 -- Exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5578 -- Prohibit mailing of certain material by a Member of Congress, under his frank, to destinations outside the State or district which he represents. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5622 -- Amend act of June 10, 1955, as amended, to establish hours of work for rural carriers. GRANAHAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5627 -- Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (title IV, P. L. 763, 83d Cong.) as amended. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5628 -- Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (title IV, P. L. 763, 83d Cong.) as amended. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5629 -- Re increases in compensation granted to wage board employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 5630 -- Amend section 9(a) of Civil Service Retirement Act, re computation of annuities. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1335 -- Amend section 4B of Clayton Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1336 -- Amend Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits to be impressed with a substantial public interest. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1337 -- Provide for publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon the merits of civil antitrust proceedings. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1338 -- Amend act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, and to amend act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, for purpose of prohibiting lost leader sales. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Long (D La.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1339 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit sales in commerce at unreasonably low prices where effect may be to injure competition. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Long (D La.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1340 -- Provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to Federally-aided highway construction programs. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1350 -- Provide for registration of finance companies. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1351 -- Authorize assistance under Small Business Act of 1953 to certain small-business concerns displaced as a result of urban renewal activities under Housing Act of 1949. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/10/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1353 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in business of a motor carrier and upon issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein. BUTLER (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1354 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act to remove certain restrictions to persons who may engage in business of an air carrier and upon issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein. BUTLER (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1355 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions to persons who may engage in business of a water carrier and upon issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of or an interest in another so engaged. BUTLER (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1367 -- Amend title 14, U. S. C., entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize Coast Guard to sell supplies and furnish services not available from local sources to vessels and other watercraft to meet the necessities of such vessels and watercraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1368 -- Amend sections 503(a) (2) and 504 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to facilitate financing of new jet and turbo-propaircraft. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1374 -- Provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of U. S. to regain favorable economic status. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Munkie (D Maine), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1382 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act re certain services provided at terminals operated jointly by a common carrier subject to part I and a railroad operating in an adjacent foreign country. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1390 -- Repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting collection of fees for certain services under navigation and vessel inspection laws. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1391 -- Clarify a provision in Black Bass Act re interstate transportation of fish. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 5389 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that "equal time" provisions not apply to news programs. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5421 -- Provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the U. S. to regain a favorable economic status. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 5436 -- Provide for a register in Department of Commerce in which shall be listed the names of persons refused a motor vehicle operator's license or who have had such licenses revoked. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5451 -- Require that at least 50 percent of passengers and cargo air transportation requirements of Government of the U. S. be obtained from civil air operators. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills - 8

- HR 5543 -- Amend Investment Company Act of 1940 to continue eligibility of certain existing retirement associations to make volume purchases at a reduced sales load. HESTAND (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5566 -- Similar to HR 5421. BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5576 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize free or reduced rate transportation, for retired employees of air carriers. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5602 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to equalize rights in distribution of merchandise identified by a trademark, brand, or trade name. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 3/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5659 -- Amend title 14, U. S. C., entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize Coast Guard to sell supplies and furnish services not available from local sources to vessels and other watercraft to meet the necessities of such vessels and watercraft. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 3/13/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 5675 -- Similar to HR 5389. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 3/13/59.
- HR 5689 -- Repeal obsolete provisions of law re mints and assay offices. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 5691 -- Authorize adjustments in accounts of outstanding old series currency. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 292 -- Establish a commission to investigate utilization of the radio and television frequencies allocated to agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1317 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain expenses paid by a taxpayer in obtaining a college education or in providing a college education for his spouse or dependents. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 3/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1333 -- Provide for temporary free entry of religious scenic areas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 3/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1334 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a graduated tax on the taxable income of corporations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1376 -- Provide an additional income tax exemption for certain physically handicapped taxpayers. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Finance.
- S 1393 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 3/12/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 5347 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5390 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain insurance agents be treated as outside salesmen for purposes of computing adjusted gross income. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5403 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a personal exemption for a foreign student who resides in his home while in the U. S. attending high school. IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5409 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt a corporation from corporate income tax where its operations are carried on in an economically depressed area and provide employment for a specified minimum number of persons in that area. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5422 -- Amend section 501(c) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from Federal income tax certain nonprofit voluntary employees' beneficiary associations where admission is limited to individuals who are officers or employees of State or local government. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5425 -- Similar to HR 5374. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5440 -- Similar to HR 5409. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/9/59.

- HR 5445 -- Regulate foreign commerce of the U. S. by amending section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5449 -- Similar to HR 5445. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5452 -- Similar to HR 5445. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/59.
- HR 5458 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make it clear that the tax on transportation of persons does not apply to ferry service provided by State-operated ferries. MACK (R Wash.) -- 3/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5491 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where claim is based upon a judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5492 -- Similar to HR 5403. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5493 -- Similar to HR 5374. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5505 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated for purpose of paying benefits to members and their dependents. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5508 -- Provide for free importation of articles for exhibition at fairs, exhibitions, or expositions. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5509 -- Similar to HR 5508. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5516 -- Similar to HR 5374. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/59.
- HR 5539 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce to 5 percent the manufacturers excise tax on self-contained air-conditioning units. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5542 -- Similar to HR 5445. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5544 -- Similar to HR 5374. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5547 -- Amend certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re possessions of U. S. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5548 -- Similar to HR 5547. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5556 -- Repeal cabaret tax. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5559 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an amortization deduction for certain facilities in areas of substantial unemployment. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5562 -- Similar to HR 5458. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/11/59.
- HR 5574 -- Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that amounts paid for medical and dental care of children who have not attained the age of 6 shall be deductible without regard to limitations contained in such section. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5579 -- Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain expenditures incurred in connection with measures submitted to the electorate be allowed as business deductions. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5580 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1960, the suspension of duties on metal scrap. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5586 -- Regulate foreign commerce of the U. S. by establishing quantitative restrictions on importation of hardwood plywood. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5594 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to continue exclusion from basis of certain excise taxes of discounts and rebates for cooperative local advertising. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5605 -- Similar to HR 5458. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5616 -- Establish reciprocal import quotas upon importation of confectionery and chocolate into U. S. from foreign countries which impose quotas upon imports of confectionery and chocolate from U. S. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5617 -- Similar to HR 5556. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/12/59.
- HR 5624 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that Secretary of Treasury be bound by decisions of certain Federal courts. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5656 -- Similar to HR 5374. ASHMORE (D S. C.) -- 3/13/59.
- HR 5657 -- Similar to HR 5374. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/13/59.
- HR 5664 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax the first \$2,400 received each year as civil service salary or compensation. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 3/13/59 -- Ways and Means.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, a Republican, as Ambassador to Brazil; Feb. 26.

Henry J. Heinz II of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as U. S. representative to the 14th session of UNESCO; Feb. 26.

Bailey Aldrich of Massachusetts, as U. S. judge, first circuit court of appeals; Feb. 26.

Latham Castle of Illinois, as U. S. judge, seventh circuit court of appeals; Feb. 26.

Paul F. Foster of Maryland, a Republican, as U. S. representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency; March 5.

Philip B. Taylor of New Jersey, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Air Force; March 9.

Ogden R. Reid of New York, a Republican, as Ambassador to Israel; March 10.

J. Allen Overton Jr. of West Virginia, a Republican, as a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission; March 10.

Cecil P. Milne of Wisconsin, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; March 10.

Henry J. Friendly of New York, as U. S. judge, second circuit court of appeals; March 10.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Courtney Johnson of Indiana, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of the Army; March 2.

Charles A. Webb of Virginia, a Republican, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; March 5.

Roger W. Jones of Connecticut, a Republican, as a Civil Service Commissioner; March 5. (President Eisenhower subsequently named Jones chairman of the commission.)

James W. Riddleberger of Virginia, a career diplomat, as Director of the International Cooperation Administration; March 9.

Elwood R. Quesada of California, a Republican, as Federal Aviation Agency Administrator; March 11.

Elmer F. Bennett of Colorado, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Interior; March 11.

George W. Abbott of Nebraska, a Republican, as Solicitor of the Department of Interior; March 11.

Edward Elliot Johnson of Hawaii, a Republican, as Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii; March 11.

George Harold King Jr. of Mississippi, a Republican, as a member of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors; March 12.

Fiscal 1960 Increase in Monetary Fund Subscription Approved By Senate; Lake Michigan Water Bill Referred to Committee

22. HR 1. Authorize a three-year study of the effects of diversion of Lake Michigan waters into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system, with the actual diversion limited to one year, and the remaining time used for studies and evaluation of the project. Wiley (R Wis.) appeal from a ruling of the Chair referring the bill to the Public Works Committee. (Wiley wanted the bill to go to the Foreign Relations Committee.) Chair sustained 49-21 (D 38-10; R 11-11). The President did not take a position on the ruling. (See story p. 421)

23. S 1094. A bill to increase the United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Committee amendment to make the Monetary Fund authorization available in fiscal 1960. Accepted 58-25 (D 53-0; R 5-25), March 19, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 419)

24. S 1094. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-10 (D 48-5; R 25-5), March 19, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	22	23	24	Vote No.	22	23	24	Vote No.	22	23	24
Yea	49	58	73	Yea	38	53	48	Yea	11	5	25
Nay	21	25	10	Nay	10	0	5	Nay	11	25	5

22 23 24			22 23 24			22 23 24			<div>- KEY -</div> <div>Y Record Vote For (yea).</div> <div>✓ Paired For.</div> <div>‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.</div> <div>N Record Vote Against (nay).</div> <div>X Paired Against.</div> <div>- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.</div> <div>? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.</div>		
									22 23 24		
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEVADA			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	?	?	?	Bible		Y	Y
Sparkman	?	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE			TENNESSEE		
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	N	N	Y	Bridges		?	?
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	?	N	N	Cotton	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY			TEXAS		
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	Williams		?	Y
Goldwater	?	N	N	Morton	Y	N	Y	Case	N	X	‡
ARKANSAS			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO			UTAH		
Fulbright	?	Y	Y	Ellender	?	Y	Y	Anderson		Y	Y
McClellan	?	Y	Y	Long	Y	‡	‡	Chavez	‡	‡	‡
CALIFORNIA			MAINE			NEW YORK			VERMONT		
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Muskie	?	Y	Y	Javits		X	N
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Keating	N	N	Y
COLORADO			MARYLAND			NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA		
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Beall	‡	N	Y	Ervin		N	Y
Allott	✓	X	‡	Butler	‡	N	Y	Jordan	Y	‡	‡
CONNECTICUT			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH DAKOTA			WASHINGTON		
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Langer		N	Y
Bush	‡	N	Y	Saltonstall	?	N	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			MICHIGAN			OHIO			WEST VIRGINIA		
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Hart	N	Y	Y	Lausche		N	Y
Williams	N	N	N	McNamara	N	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			MINNESOTA			OKLAHOMA			WISCONSIN		
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Kerr		Y	Y
Smathers	?	‡	‡	McCarthy	?	✓	‡	Monroney	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			MISSISSIPPI			OREGON			WYOMING		
Russell	Y	Y	N	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Morse		Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Church	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	?	‡	‡	Clark		N	Y
Dworsbak	Y	N	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Scott	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			RHODE ISLAND			WYOMING		
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Green		N	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	Murray	?	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	✓	‡
INDIANA			NEBRASKA			SOUTH CAROLINA			WYOMING		
Hartke	Y	‡	‡	Curtis	Y	N	Y	Johnston		Y	Y
Capehart	‡	N	Y	Hruska	Y	N	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 13, 14, 19, 20, 21.)

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 13, 14, 19, 20, 21.)

Approves \$297 Million in Airport Grants, Rejecting Cuts

7. HR 1. Authorize a three-year study of the effects of diversion of Lake Michigan waters into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system, with the actual diversion limited to one year, and the remaining time used for studies and evaluations of the project. Passed 238-142 (D 219-30; R 19-112), March 13, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 421)
8. S 79. Permit, until Sept. 1, 1961, the artificial coloring of the skins of mature oranges with a coloring additive known as Citrus Red No. 2. Passed 213-94 (D 153-46; R 60-48), March 13, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 420)
9. HR 1011. Extension of the Federal Airport Construction Act authorizing \$297 million in Federal matching grants for airport projects during the four years ending June 30, 1963. Davis (D Ga.) amendment to cut authorizations for fiscal years 1961 and 1962 by \$32.3 million and for fiscal year 1963 by \$32.4 million. Rejected 194-214 (D 57-209; R 137-5), March 19, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 419)
10. HR 1011. Williams (D Miss.) amendment to provide that no funds authorized by the bill shall be made available until appropriated by Congress. Rejected 191-216 (D 53-212; R 138-4), March 19, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
11. HR 1011. Passage of the bill. Passed 272-134 (D 242-25; R 30-109), March 19, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11
Yea	238	213	194	191	272	Yea	219	153	57	53	242	Yea	19	60	137	138	30
Nay	142	94	214	216	134	Nay	30	46	209	212	25	Nay	112	48	5	4	109

7 8 9 10 11						7 8 9 10 11						7 8 9 10 11						- KEY -						
ALABAMA						25 Kasem						IDAHO						Y Record Vote For (yea).						
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 King	Y	?	N	N	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓ Paired For.						
1 Boykin	Y	?	N	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	✓	Y	N	N	Y	2 Budge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Announced For, CQ Poll For.						
7 Elliott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	21 Hiestand	N	N	Y	Y	N	ILLINOIS						N Record Vote Against (nay).						
2 Grant	Y	Y	N	N	Y	22 Holt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X Paired Against.						
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	N	N	Y	18 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	N	Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.						
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	N	Y	16 Jackson	N	?	Y	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	N	N	N	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," "Did not announce or answer Poll.						
5 Rains	Y	Y	N	N	Y	24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Shipley	Y	?	N	N	Y							
4 Roberts	✓	Y	N	N	Y	15 McDonough	N	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	Y	?	Y	Y	N							
6 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	Y	?	Y	Y	N							
ALASKA						COLORADO						19 Chipfield	Y	?	Y	Y	N							
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	?	N	Y	14 Hoffman	Y	N	Y	Y	N							
ARIZONA						2 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	Y	15 Mason	Y	?	Y	Y	N							
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N							
1 Rhodes	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson	N	N	Y	Y	N							
ARKANSAS						CONNECTICUT						22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y	N							
5 Alford	Y	Y	?	?	?	2 Bowles	?	?	N	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County												
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Daddario	Y	N	X	X	✓	12 Boyle	Y	N	N	N	Y							
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	N	N	N	Y	1 Dawson	Y	?	N	N	Y							
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Irwin	Y	N	N	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?	?	?							
6 Norrell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	AL Kowalski	Y	?	?	N	?	7 Libonati	Y	N	N	N	Y							
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Monagan	✓	?	?	X	?	3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	N							
CALIFORNIA						DELAWARE						6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y						
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N	N	Y	AL McDowell	Y	?	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA						11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	N	Y							
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	?	N	N	Y							
11 McFall	N	Y	N	N	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Haley	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N							
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	N	N	N	Y	5 Herlong	?	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	?	Y	Y	N							
3 Moss	Y	?	N	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N							
29 Sound	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	INDIANA												
5 Shelley	?	?	N	N	Y	3 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Barr	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
27 Sheppard	✓	?	?	?	Y	1 Cramer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Brademas	Y	N	N	N	Y							
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	N	Y	GEORGIA						8 Denton	Y	N	N	N	Y							
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Blitch	Y	Y	N	N	Y	10 Harmon	Y	?	?	?	?							
10 Gubser	N	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Hogan	Y	?	N	N	Y							
4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	Y							
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
28 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	N	Y							
30 Wilson	N	Y	✓	✓	X	9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Adair	N	Y	Y	Y	Y							
9 Younger	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Mitchell	Y	?	N	N	Y	7 Bray	X	?	Y	Y	Y							
Los Angeles County						2 Pitcher	Y	?	N	N	Y	2 Halleck	N	?	Y	Y	N							
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Preston	Y	Y	N	N	Y													
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Vinson	Y	Y	N	N	Y													

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 7 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 13, 14, 19, 20, 21.)

7 8 9 10 11					7 8 9 10 11					7 8 9 10 11					7 8 9 10 11						
6 Morrison	✓	?	N	N	Y	NEBRASKA					7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Brock	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Scott	X	?	Y	Y	2 Riley	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	X	?	✓	4 McGinley	✓	?	Y	Y	11 Whitener	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Rivers	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	Y	10 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE						1 Weaver	X	?	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	?	?	N	N	Y
2 Coffin	X	?	N	N	Y	NEVADA					AL Burdick	Y	N	N	N	2 Berry	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Oliver	Y	?	N	N	Y	AL Baring	Y	Y	N	N	AL Short	N	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE					
3 McIntire	N	Y	✓	✓	X	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						2 Bass	N	?	Y	Y	9 Ashley	N	N	N	Y	9 Davis	Y	?	N	N	Y
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Merrow	Y	?	Y	N	11 Cook	N	N	N	Y	8 Everett	Y	?	N	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	?	Y	N	Y	NEW JERSEY					20 Feighan	N	N	N	Y	4 Ewins	?	?	N	?	Y
6 Foley	Y	?	N	N	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	N	N	N	18 Hays	N	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	?	N	N	Y	14 Daniels	Y	?	N	N	19 Kirwan	Y	?	N	Y	5 Loser	?	?	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	?	Y	N	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Levering	N	N	Y	Y	7 Murray	Y	?	Y	Y	N
1 Johnson	Y	?	Y	N	Y	10 Rodino	Y	N	N	Y	10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	6 Polk	X	?	N	Y	1 Reece	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						3 Auchincloss	N	?	Y	Y	21 Vanik	N	N	N	Y	TEXAS					
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Cabill	?	?	Y	Y	12 Ayres	N	?	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Canfield	Y	?	Y	Y	13 Baumbart	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Danohue	Y	?	N	N	Y	6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Burlison	Y	?	Y	N	N
7 Lane	✓	?	N	N	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	X	?	✓	✓	22 Bolton	X	?	Y	Y	22 Casey	Y	?	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	?	?	N	N	Y	2 Glenn	X	?	Y	Y	16 Bow	N	Y	Y	X	7 Dowdy	Y	?	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Osmer	N	?	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher	?	?	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	N	N	Y	12 Wallbauer	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	?	?	?	?	7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Henderson	X	?	Y	Y	20 Kilday	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO					2 Hess	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Montoya	Y	Y	N	N	5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW YORK					23 Minsball	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Martin	✓	?	?	?	?	41 Dulski	N	N	N	Y	3 Schenck	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Rogers	Y	N	N	N	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	?	N	Y	1 Scherer	N	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 O'Hara	N	N	N	Y	Y	27 Barry	N	N	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Becker	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas	Y	?	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Derounian	N	?	Y	Y	5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson	✓	?	N	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	26 Dooley	N	?	Y	Y	6 Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y	N	33 Kilburn	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	Y	N	40 Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	Y	Y	N	39 Ostertag	N	Y	Y	Y	OREGON					5 Alger	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y	N	42 Pillion	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Green	Y	N	N	Y	UTAH					
4 Hoffman	N	?	✓	✓	X	34 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Porter	N	Y	?	X	2 King	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Jobansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	43 Vacancy	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Dixon	X	?	Y	Y	N
11 Knox	N	N	Y	Y	N	35 Riehlman	X	?	Y	Y	1 Norblad	N	N	Y	Y	VERMONT					
2 Meador	N	Y	Y	Y	N	37 Robison	N	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Meyer	N	?	N	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						28 St. George	X	?	Y	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA					
13 Diggs	N	?	N	N	Y	36 Taber	N	?	✓	✓	21 Dent	Y	Y	?	X	4 Abbit	Y	?	Y	Y	N
15 Dingell	N	?	N	N	Y	31 Taylor	X	?	?	?	11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Downing	Y	?	Y	Y	N
7 Griffiths	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Wainwright	X	?	Y	Y	30 Holland	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski	N	?	N	N	Y	38 Weis	N	Y	Y	Y	28 Moorhead	N	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	N	N	Y	29 Wharton	N	?	Y	Y	26 Morgan	Y	?	N	Y	7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut	N	Y	N	N	Y	New York City					10 Prokop	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						8 Anfusio	?	?	X	?	19 Quigley	N	?	N	Y	8 Smith	Y	?	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	N	Y	24 Buckley	Y	?	X	?	14 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y	5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Karth	N	N	N	N	Y	11 Celler	✓	?	N	N	15 Walter	Y	N	N	Y	10 Broybill	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	17 Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Wier	Y	N	N	N	Y	23 Dollinger	Y	Y	N	Y	29 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y	WASHINGTON					
7 Andersen	?	?	Y	Y	N	19 Farbstein	Y	?	N	Y	8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Magnuson	?	?	N	N	Y
1 Quie	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan	N	?	Y	Y	N
5 Judd	X	?	Y	Y	N	6 Holtzman	Y	?	N	Y	12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack	N	N	?	?	?
9 Langen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	✓	?	N	Y	27 Fulton	N	N	N	Y	4 May	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Keogh	Y	?	X	?	23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	X	1 Pelly	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						13 Multer	Y	?	N	Y	24 Kearns	N	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell	Y	N	N	Y	13 Lajore	X	?	Y	Y	2 Westland	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	?	N	Y	16 Mumma	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	?	N	N	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Teller	?	?	N	Y	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	?	N	N	Y
4 Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Zelenko	Y	?	N	Y	18 Simpson	N	?	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Winstead	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Bosch	N	N	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						12 Dorn	N	?	N	Y	Philadelpia					2 Stoggers	Y	?	N	N	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	Y	25 Fino	N	?	N	Y	1 Barrett	Y	?	N	Y	1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	?	N	N	Y	4 Halpern	N	?	N	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y	WISCONSIN					
9 Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	17 Lindsay	N	N	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Flynn	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan	N	Y	N	N	Y	15 Ray	N	N	Y	Y	5 Green	✓	?	N	Y	9 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Randall	?	?	N	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					4 Nix	?	?	N	Y	2 Kastenmeier	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Hull	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Toll	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden	?	?	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND					4 Zablocki	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Karsten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Bonner	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty	Y	?	N	Y	8 Byrnes	N	?	Y	Y	N
3 Maulder	Y	?	N	N	Y	4 Cooley	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Forand	Y	N	N	Y	7 Laird	X	?	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	?	N	N	Y	6 Durham	Y	Y	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	✓	?	Y	Y	N	2 Fountain	Y	?	N	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						12 Hall	?	?	?	?	3 Dorn	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Witrow	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	?	N	Y	WYOMING					
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N	Y											AL Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



The Week In Congress

Close Shave Republicans and Southern Democrats combined in the House to throw a scare into supporters of a \$297-million airport construction bill. They pushed through two amendments, cutting grants to \$200 million and subjecting the program to annual Congressional review. But the Democratic leadership rallied and on a series of final roll-call votes, nullified the economy amendments and passed the bill, sending it to a Senate-House conference. The House bill exceeds President Eisenhower's plan for airport construction but still is less than a Senate-passed \$465-million measure. (Page 419)

How Much Security?

President Eisenhower's request for \$3.9 billion in mutual security funds no sooner was made than Congress began criticizing Mr. Eisenhower's "unrealistic" demands. The President, stressing the Communist threat, pin-pointed nearly 62 percent of the funds for military aid. As hearings began on Capitol Hill, Congressional spokesmen indicated the Administration program would undergo considerable "surgery." (Page 432, 424)

Housing Bills

As the time for decision nears on housing legislation, Democrats and Republicans in Congress are throwing statistics at each other like hot rivets. Republicans claim the Democratic bills would punch a house-size hole in President Eisenhower's budget while Democrats counter their recommendations are far from extravagant. The major differences between the Senate, House and Administration bills concern urban renewal, public housing and special help for veterans and colleges. (Page 430)

Committee Action

A House committee voted to take final authority on REA loans away from the Secretary of Agriculture... A bill permitting the TVA to sell revenue bonds was approved by a House committee.... The Senate Labor Committee moved toward completion of its work on the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill.... Hearings continued on the civil rights issue.... (Page 422-424)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Lake Michigan water diversion, International Monetary Fund subscription, page 449.

HOUSE: Lake Michigan water diversion, coloring of oranges, airport construction, page 450.

Doubtful Diversion

Opponents from Great Lakes states found it far from diverting as the House passed a bill for a three-year "trial run" on diversion of Lake Michigan water to aid Chicago's sewage problems. They suffered another blow when the measure was referred to the Senate Public Works Committee, which approved similar bills in the past. But two previous vetoes, plus objections by Canada still make the bill's future doubtful. (Page 421)

Budget Balancing

Despite repeated Administration appeals to Congress to balance the budget, the Senate voted 58-25 to throw President Eisenhower's fiscal 1960 budget out of whack by \$1,375,000,000. The money was to go to increase the U.S.' part in the International Monetary Fund. The President had asked that the money come from the fiscal 1959 ledger. The Senate vote came on an amendment to an Administration bill to increase the U.S. subscriptions to the Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The House Banking Committee, however, sided with the President on the budget issue and voted March 18 to authorize the Monetary Fund money in fiscal 1959. (Pages 419, 422)

Water Pollution

Should the Federal Government pay cities more money to build sewage plants? The question is before the House Public Works Committee, which is considering a bill to double the Federal grants for local sewage plant construction. The cities, the AFL-CIO and conservation groups are behind the bill, while the Eisenhower Administration and such industry groups as the National Assn. of Manufacturers are against it. The Administration wants to reduce and then stop the Federal aid. (Page 425)

